THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

₊ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1856. No. 74

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.*,
William S. Damrell, K.N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.*,
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
Anson Burlingame, K.N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K. N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K. N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	85
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction.
Wash. Union.

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

Hurrah for Fillmore!

I OFFER FOR SALE, MY TRACT OF LAND in Madison county, Mississippi, containing 970 acres, 650 of which are cleared, and under good fence—the balance timbered land. The place is 9 miles from Jackson and 8 from Clinton. The improvements are all new, consisting of a frame Dwelling-house, with six rooms, and a gallery in front; an overseer's house with four rooms. Also Gin-house, Cotton-press, Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., &c. There are two fine cisterns and 3 never failing ponds.
The neighborhood one of the best in the State;—churches and schools convenient.
Address me at Clinton, Miss.
E. T. HENRY.
July 1, 1856. 66—2m.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE VIE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.
We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLSboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.
ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with prompness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co., Newbern, April 19, 1856.
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.
FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS
" " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
800 " Litharge,
200 " Pa . Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
Raleigh, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
25—tf.

Important to Farmers.
70 PALMER'S PATENT ROTARY, FRAIL, Grain and Seed Threshing Machines for sale by John A. McMannen, South Lowell, N. C.
This Threshing Machine has gained the admiration of all who have used it. It relieves the feeder from dust and danger—being fed on the side, is not at all liable to get out of order, and will thresh 250 to 600 bushels of Wheat per day with less power than any other Thresing Machine now in use. It is admirably adapted to be driven by a gin wheel, as nothing is necessary but to move the Gin and put the Thresher in its place. Prices—No. 1, $65, No. 2, $80, No. 3, $100—delivered at Weldon, N. C.
JOHN A. McMANNEN, Agent.
Smut Machines kept constantly on hand.
June 22, 1856. 62—sw6w.

$1,000 Reward.
ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1856, WAS STOLEN OUT of the foot of my Rockaway a carpet bag containing clothing, Jewelry, and valuable papers to the amount of 25 or 30 thousand dollars. I will give the above reward for the contents of said Carpet Bag, or $800 for the delivery of the papers therein contained. W. H. NEWBY.
Washington, June 20, 1856. 62—sw3m.

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, Wm. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown: Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

Rocky Mount Mills for Sale.
TO CAPITALISTS, OR TO ENTERPRISING BUSINESS men, with a limited capital, the rarest opportunity for a fine purchase is now offered.
This property lies on both sides of Tar River in the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, one mile from Rocky Mount Depot on the W. and W. R. R., and embraces the whole water power of the river at this point. The power is made available by a solid dam of granite, laid in Hydraulic Cement, and completed within the last twelve months at an expense of near ten thousand dollars. It is probably the best dam in North Carolina.
The other improvements consist of, 1st. The Cotton Factory—a most substantial granite building, 70x38 feet, two stories high, besides the basement, used for Turning shop, &c., and a commodious attic, where the reeling and packing are done. The Machinery—1716 spindles, with all the necessary machinery to run them, besides two extra frames with 132 spindles—is in fine order and turning off daily twelve hundred pounds (1200 lbs) yarn.
For manufacturing Cotton this location is unsurpassed in the United States. The water-power is splendid and sufficient to run thousands of spindles—help to be had 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than in the Northern States, and the raw material at the Mill, where a good buyer can lay in his stock 1 to 2 cts. per lb., below the N. Y. market. 2d. The Grist Mill, an excellent framed building 40 feet square on walls of stone (laid in Cement) that will stand forever.—There are five pairs of stone in the Mill—two prs. Burr's for Wheat, and three prs. Esopas' for Corn. For custom milling this point can't be excelled in N. C. It is the lowest point on the river at which there is a mill, and here we are patronized by persons 25 to 30 miles in the summer and fall months. The Mills are driven by two overshot wheels, one of which will be renewed this summer.
3d. The Saw Mill—a Circular Saw, driven by one overshot wheel, all nearly new and in fine order. The neighborhood furnishing a fair market, and timber to be had near, or floated down the river from above.
4th. One large and excellent two storied framed dwelling, 50x40 feet—the yard and garden walled in with brick and stone. One other handsomely located dwelling with 5 rooms below and 2 above stairs—eleven framed cabins for operatives and their families, two store houses, two warehouses, barns, stables, blacksmith and wood shops.
The Mill sites embrace (55) fifty-five acres, and a tract of eighty odd acres, one mile distant, for fuel, &c., will be sold with the mills.
I will sell the property on credits running from one to eight years, should the purchaser desire, and am confident that, with enterprise and good management, a profit of ten to twenty per cent. may be realized from it per annum.
Further information may be had of me, or my agents, on the premises, or by letter to
WM. S. BATTLE,
Rocky Mt., Edgecombe co., N. C.
N. B.—Until the property is sold, orders for Yarns, Plowlines, &c., directed to the undersigned, at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
W. S. BATTLE.
June 14, 1856. 60 sw2m
☞ Raleigh Register, North State Whig, Wilmington Journal and Commercial insert twice a week for two months and send bills to the Standard office.

STEAMER ASTORIA,
For Portsmouth and Beaufort.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THE SPLENDID LOWPRESSURE STEAMER ASTORIA, M. M. GRAY, Master, having been thoroughly repaired and new Machinery put in her, will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, July 5th, and will run the following schedule:
Leave Washington on Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.
Leave Washington on Tuesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Wednesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A.M., for Portsmouth and Newbern.
Leave Newbern on Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.

Fare from Washington	to	Portsmouth,	$ 2 50
Fare	"	Beaufort,	4 00
Fare from Newbern	"	Portsmouth,	2 50
Fare	"	Beaufort,	4 00

MEALS EXTRA.
Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort without extra charge.
Persons wishing to go to Portsmouth or Beaufort, via Washington, can take the Stage on the plankroad leading from Wilson, (a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,) to Greenville, and thence by Steamboat to Washington. There will be two daily lines of Stages and also two boats on the River.
B. F. HANKS.
Washington, N. C., June 12, 1856. 62—swtO1.

SEVEN PIANOS JUST RECEIVED AND FIVE EXPECTED BY NEXT ARRIVAL AT 33, Sycamore, Corner or Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.—Our success in selling so large a number of PIANOS, (upwards of fifteen hundred,) is attributable mainly to four facts:
First. We select from known reliable Factories. 2d. We invariably pay cash for them. 3d. We keep on hand, to select from, as large an assortment, perhaps, as can be found at almost any two Northern establishments. 4th. We sell at very low prices.
To persons ordering from and leaving the selection to us, we pledge superior instruments; and in all cases, full satisfaction.
Where doubts are felt, we say, take the Piano and try it before paying for it. Our instruments are unsurpassed and we are responsible for them, and ask all who desire to purchase reliable Pianos, to give us a trial.
E. P. NASH,
Piano-Forte Dealer.
June 12, 1856. 59—1y.

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.
By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be detached to old or new vehicles.
☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.
P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1856. 27—6m.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

SPRING CLOTHING.
WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.
In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 73—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

Thomas White, P. R. Davis, W. H. Hardee
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.
Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.
T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.
BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 9, 1856. 49—

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro Street, at present occupied by Wm. White, Esq., together with the large frame building on the same lot, facing Edenton street.
The purchasers will be expected to remove them from the lot as soon as practicable. For terms, &c., enquire of
J. J. LITCHFORD,
Auc. and Com. Merchant, Fayetteville St.
June 5, 1856. 57—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 22, 1856. 27—tf.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 43—

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.
His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.
N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing maching is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.
J. J. YARBROUGH,
June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!!
THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES TO PAINT PORTRAITS at his Gallery in Raleigh, both from life and daguerreotype pictures, and in either case pledges himself to give satisfactory likenesses upon very moderate terms.
If you have a daguerreotype likeness of a dead friend whom you loved and would like to obtain a life-size portrait from the same, send the picture to Raleigh (by mail or otherwise) and you shall be accommodated. The subscriber has, in connection with his Portrait Gallery, a
Daguerrean Gallery
also, where, with an excellent light, "quick working" cameras, &c., he flatters himself he can produce as *fine a daguerreotype portrait as can be desired.*
Gallery on Fayetteville street, [illegible] store of Samuel Young, Esq.
Visitors respectfully invited and patronage solicited.
O. P. COPELAND.
P. S—The subscriber will visit the country when desired to do so for the purpose of painting family portraits.
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 59—swtf

Warrenton Female College Institute.
THE 31ST SESSION OF THIS SEMINARY WILL open Monday the 7th July. Provision has been made for filling every department with ample assistants.
GRAVES & WILCOX.
June 16, 1856. 60—6waw.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.
May 26, 1856. 54—w&sw1y.

REMARKS OF

HONS. A. BIGGS AND D. S. REID,

OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

In the Senate of the United States, July 2, 1856, on the bill reported from the Committee on Territories for the admission of Kansas as a State.

The Senate having under consideration the bill reported from the Committee on Territories to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States,—

Mr. BIGGS said:

Mr. President, I know the Senate desires to obtain a vote to-day on this bill, and I therefore feel much hesitancy in proceeding, after the time which has been occupied by the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Wade.] But since the adjournment yesterday, it has been pressed upon me as a public duty to say something in this debate; and although the short time allowed has very much embarrassed me, yet, as one of the Committee on Territories, I feel constrained to obtrude some remarks upon the consideration of the Senate, crude as they may be. Perhaps it may be concluded it is presumption on my part, after the protracted and able debate on this subject, by other Senators more experienced and better qualified to enlighten the Senate and the country. I trust, however, I shall make some amends for intruding my views by an attempt at brevity as far as practicable.

I shall not attempt an argument upon the controverted questions of congressional or popular sovereignty in the Territories. I propose to consider the question impartially, and, as I hope, in a practical point of view, and certainly with more calmness than has been manifested by the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Wade.] I know that southern men are represented at the North as violent and rash; but I hope a fair comparison can be made here this day between blind fanaticism, guided by passion, threatening to rule or ruin, and the calm suggestions of those who, knowing their rights under a written Constitution, boldly, firmly, but calmly, address the reason and judgment of the Senate and the country. From those who have heard the Senator from Ohio, can it be disguised that there is an evident foreshadowing of a determination on his part, and those sympathizing with him, if they cannot succeed at the ballot-box, to pull down this fair fabric of human liberty consecrated by the blood and sacrifices of our forefathers? I hope it will not be expected of me to follow him in his tirade of denunciation.

The great general principle involved in the Kansas Nebraska act is the right of a people in a Territory to determine for themselves all questions of domestic policy preparatory to admission into the Union as a State. The legislation of the country has arrived at that point, after many efforts to settle a different policy. If it be said that the principle is subject to some qualification, I shall not deny it, because the Federal Government assumes the power, without question, of aiding or assisting to some extent, in carrying out this general principle in the means used and necessary to that end. All power, therefore, of *every kind*, is not vested in the people, or in the Legislature, of a Territory. If this were so, then how is it that we have a right to pass a law to authorize the people of a Territory to form a State constitution? But without troubling ourselves with inquiries about abstract rights, it must be admitted that, by the principle of the Kansas act, the right of the people of that Territory to settle the question of slavery (the great matter of contention) in their State organic act, is clearly asserted. Now, is it desirable for the peace or prosperity of the country that this policy should be abandoned? Would it be more safe or prudent to assert and insist upon the power of Congress to determine this question? It may suit the purposes of those who boldly maintain that no more slave States shall ever be admitted into this Union, but I submit it is a dangerous concession to be made by the South. Permit the people in the Territories to determine that question, and admit new States with or without slavery, as *they* may decide, and let this be the settled policy of the Government, and then the South, the minority of this Confederacy, may hope for some show of equality and justice on this distracting question; and it is a principle suitable to all times and circumstances.—Abandon this policy, and substitute the unlimited discretion of Congress, and what can the South expect, and what can the country hope for, but continued agitation, estranged feelings, fraternal discord, endless disputes, tumult, disorder, and an ultimate dissolution of the Union? As a remedy for the disorders now existing, will any Senator propose that *Congress* shall assume and exercise this power? If there ever was a time when the legitimate power of Congress ought to be exercised, and all its wisdom invoked to suppress disorder and restore quiet, certainly this is the time. And will any sane man hazard his reputation in declaring that such a remedy is at all proper or feasible?

Sir, much has been said about the sanctity of the Missouri restriction, and unmeasured denunciation has been heaped upon those who repealed that restriction. The Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Wade] to-day has forcibly contended that no unjust measure could be permanent; and he has obviously exposed the spirit of the black Republican party of which he prides himself upon being a member. By an application of his argument, how could it be expected that such a measure as the Missouri restriction could be maintained which enforced an inequality between States and citizens of the same country. I know in my own State it was by many considered an unwise policy, because, said they, the North would have been content to let it remain. Such persons argue from wrong premises. Is it not evident now to them, if it has not been before, that all the clamor heretofore had by what is now known and recognized as the Black Republican party, about the sanctity of the "Missouri Compromise," is sheer hypocrisy, as exemplified by avowals this day? The legislation of 1850 had disregarded the restriction, which was approved by the great Whig and Democratic parties of 1852. The leading men of this new party had always been its most inveterate opponents. Do they now, when, by deception, they have increased their numbers at the North, propose to restore it? Not at all. The cry is now, as heretofore, no more slave States *north or south* of 36 deg. 30 min.

And now, Mr. President, a few words as to this disturbing element, slavery. Do those who denounce the institution with so much bitterness act from motives of philanthropy to the master or slave? If their motive be to benefit the master, is it not a kind of intermeddling with other people's affairs that is improper, not to say insulting? Is this the course they adopt about their neighbor's affairs at home? I venture to say, whenever in any community at the North, such a rule of action obtains, nothing but discord and strife prevail. And in our intercourse, as political communities, can it be expected that a different result will follow? Is it believed that slavery is a sin, and, as moralists or religious exemplars, you ought to reform the moral condition of the South? I respectfully but earnestly suggest that you first reform all the immoralities nearer home, before you start as missionaries to foreign lands. Can you hope for success, by legal enactments and the strong arm of the law, to enforce such a great moral reform? I have often said, and I now repeat, that all attempts to legislate men sober, prudent, or religious, will end in abortions. A higher power than the arm of vain and feeble man is required for such great results.

But do you desire to better the condition of the slave? It was well said the other day, by the Senator from South-Carolina, [Mr. Evans,] that, upon an examination of the history of the world, there is no African population anywhere on the face of the globe, in as great numbers, that are better cared for, better fed, or who have attained as high a state of civilization, as the slaves in the southern States; and this remark is concurred in by the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Bigler,] so far as a comparison is thus instituted between the free blacks of the North and the slaves of the South. Then, is it desirable to adopt a policy which, instead of benefitting, would inevitably injure the persons for whom your sympaties are excited? But the Senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Hale,] yesterday took occasion to remark that his course on the present question was not dictated by sympathy for the negroes, but his sympathy was now excited for the *white* Saxon bees swarming from the New England hive. It is true he wished it understood that he had not lost all sympathy for the blacks, being reminded, as he said, of the gratifying token of regard he had received from the negroes in Boston, for his fervent efforts in their behalf in connection with the execution of the fugitive slave law, soon after it was passed by Congress.

But let us see the result of this policy of the Senator. It is injurious, as he thinks, to the New England man to emigrate to Kansas, if it is a slave Territory. Why injurious? Slavery there, says he, would be very detrimental to his interest.—The Senator, with his opinions—although, I presume he would not interfere *directly* for that purpose—would, no doubt, be glad to see slavery abolished in the States. Suppose his policy adopted, then, and his wishes gratified, as his sympathy is *now* excited for the whites, would he *hereafter* invite the free blacks from the South into Kansas, or would he prohibit them, as is done by several of the non-slaveholding States? The colored race, he says, is objectionable as inhabitants of a Territory, because they are slaves. The whites need protection! And yet, when the blacks become free, they become more degraded, and you exclude them from your free States! According to this code of ethics the colored race is unfit to live in the same community with the whites; and all this lamentation over the wrongs and oppression of the poor African is downright hypocrisy. The sympathy for the poor negro, therefore, is only to be manifested when political agitation can be had, and political ends attained, by great professions of philanthropy over a runaway or stolen negro, who has been arrested under the fugitive slave law. Of course I do not intend to make myself a personal application of this expression, but properly and forcibly to characterize the spirit and tendency of the arguments of political agitators everywhere.

But not to pursue this further, all the South asks is to be let alone, to bear the sin and evils, if any, of slavery, well assured that, if our meddlesome neighbors had their own way, they would not improve, but greatly injure, the present condition of things, not only for the whites, but for the blacks. It is only necessary to say to those who reverence the Constitution, and the venerated worthies who framed it, that slavery existed in a large portion of the States at its formation; was recognized and protected by that instrument; and degenerate sons should never be permitted to repudiate the solemn compacts of worthy sires. And now I would ask, with the opinions which the Fremont party entertain on this subject at the present day, if we were in a Convention to form a new Constitution, and their leaders were the representatives of the northern people, would they agree to the provisions embraced in the present Constitution? Why not? Are they more virtuous, more patriotic, more humane, and more wise than their venerated fathers? And while we hear a strong disclaimer, once in a while, (as from the Senator from Connecticut, [Mr. Foster,] the other day,) of all wish to interfere with slavery in the States, yet, with his views of the horrors and evils of slavery, if it were now a question of the first impression, would he or *could he* ever consent to enter into confederacy with such a blighting curse, and agree to all the guards and guarantees of the present Constitution in relation to that institution? I apprehend not. Then what is the conclusion? These men are tired of the Constitution which was formed by our pure and revolutionary ancestors; and, instead of acting in that conciliatory and fraternal feeling which prompted the compromises of the Constitution on a subject upon which there was a difference of opinion, *now* every plan is resorted to to evade its sanctions, and to embarrass its action, with the hope of crushing out an institution which they, in their intensified philanthropy, suppose wrong; and, Pharisee-like, they "thank God they are not like other men."

It is not true that the South desires, as propagandists, to spread the institution of slavery everywhere, as they have been often charged; but it is true that the South desires to stand upon a perfect equality with the North, notwithstanding she has a domestic institution not recognized by the North in their State organizations; and *he* must be a miserable fanatic who desires to make a distinction between the States of this Union, and refuse equality of political rights to an individual or a State, because such individual is a slaveholder, or such State tolerates slavery. Could it be expected for one moment that this happy Union of ours could be cherished by any individual or State which placed him or her in a position of inferiority?

I have said thus much on slavery, because it cannot be disguised that this subject underlies all the agitation which renders necessary the passage of the bill under consideration as an effort to restore the quiet of the country which has been disturbed.

And now, Mr. President, the remedy to be adopted by Congress is narrowed down to two propositions according to my conception. The Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] leading the way for others to follow, has proposed the remedy of admitting Kansas as a free State under the Topeka constitution, by way of amendment to the bill first reported by the committee. It is, however, due to the Senator from Vermont, [Mr. Collamer,] to state that, in his minority report of March 12, 1856, he suggested:—

"There is, however, another way to put an end to all this trouble there, and in the nation, without retracing steps or continuing violence, or by force compelling obedience to tyrannical laws made by foreign force, and that is by admitting that Territory as a State with her free constitution."

Is it possible that it can be seriously contended that this remedy would put an end to all this trouble? It seems so; and is urged with all the sanctions of the Black Republican convention recently held in Philadelphia. This is a distinct issue, and requires the advocates of Mr. Fremont to take a position entirely consistent with the general principles by which they are governed. I assume they are opposed to the Constitution of the United States; for I again ask, if they were now called on to form a new one, with their avowed principles, would they ever agree to the compromises of the present? Being opposed to the fundamental law, it is not surprising to see them countenance and support the violations of the laws of Congress and of the Territorial Legislature. It cannot be said, with any semblance of truth, that the whole people of the Territory of Kansas had an agency in the formation of the Topeka constitution. The movement originated with a faction; the avowed object was the subversion of the legal authority in the Territory, in defiance of, and against the wishes of, the Territorial Legislature. The election for delegates was held without authority of law, with none of the usual securities against fraud and illegal voting, and the whole conducted by a party with no one differing in opinion to correct, detect, or expose the frauds or irregularities that may have been practiced. It is *claimed* that a majority of the legal voters in the Territory voted on the adoption of the constitution; but what reliable information have we of the fact claimed?

Many of those who now sustain this Topeka constitution have been engaged in the severest reprobation of "squatter sovereignty;" and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HALE] yesterday was delighted with a discovery he supposed he had made, that the bill now under consideration had extinguished what he denominated "squatter sovereignty;" but the only real proposition to assert and exemplify "squatter sovereignty," with all the proper objections thereto, in naked deformity, is the Topeka constitution. And it seems it is recently attracting opposition from a source least expected. From indications here and elsewhere I infer it is too great an outrage upon "popular sovereignty"—the true principle of the Kansas bill—to be swallowed by all those even who countenance this anti-slavery crusade against the constitutional rights of the South. Is it to be so soon abandoned after forming the great plank in the Black Republican platform? *They* resolve, "That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union with her present free constitution." While the Senator from New Hampshire started several objections to the bill under consideration, yet it is a significant fact, that he did not venture to place the "present free constitution" in competition with it. I am gratified to find a returning sense of law and order among those who but a short time since were urging vehemently the adoption of a measure so subversive of all the safeguards for the security of civil liberty, and so entirely revolutionary and rebellious in its character.

Opposed to this is the bill reported from the committee, the material features of which are taken from the bill introduced by the Senator from Georgia, [Mr. TOOMBS.] That provides for a fair and impartial enumeration of the bona fide voters of the Territory; makes stringent provisions to secure the purity and entire freedom of the ballot-box; rejects all test oaths as a qualification for voters; declares all laws in conflict with the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, and the other fundamental principles of American liberty, found in the Constitution of the United States, to be of no force; prescribes heavy penalties for illegal voting, for intimidation or improper interference with the free right of suffrage, and permits the bona fide voters thus protected to elect delegates to a convention, who are to determine whether it be or be not expedient to form a State constitution; and if they determine in the affirmative, they are authorised to form such constitution with or without slavery, as they may determine, for the purpose of being admitted into the Union as a State. And it is further provided, that the President be clothed with power to employ the military force, if necessary, to secure a faithful execution of the act. Can those who favor the Topeka constitution complain of the provisions of this bill? They claim that the majority of the people are for a free State; that is denied. They complain that by fraud and violence they have been prevented from voting in the Territory; this bill makes ample provisions to avoid that. They complain of the effect of the Kansas act, which allows a few squatters to control the destinies of the State; and yet, will they vote against a proposition which proposes to obtain a fair expression of the opinions of double the number of bona fide inhabitants that was there when the Topeka constitution was formed, and, in addition to that, enables the whole people, and not a mere party, to form the organic law?

There can be but one objection that I can see.—They must be unwilling to leave the question to the people of the Territory from a fear that a majority will not think as they do on the question of slavery. Is it desired by them, and have we come to that point, that the rights of the people are thus to be condemned? that this country is to be convulsed on all occasions with the assumption of congressional supremacy, and the right asserted and enforced that no other slave State is to be admitted in this Union? It is fearfully true that this is the tendency of the action of what is now a large party at the North.—I confess it with pain and mortification; but still, as I am a hopeful man, I will anticipate a different conclusion from the sober, reflecting masses of my northern fellow-citizens. Nothing can be expected from those politicians who blindly rush to the precipice, and who attempt, from vaulting ambition, to lead the public sentiment of the North. I am proud to say, and feel the highest gratification to know, that amidst all this storm and *furor*, patriotic men are still found at the North who cling to the Constitution their fathers made—who still are willing to accord to the people of the Territories the highest privilege of freemen, and who dare to stand in the breach at the risk of political sacrifice, and manfully contend for the equality of the States, and all the constitutional rights of the South, while at the same time they firmly and faithfully sustain all the rights of the North.

It is also a pleasing reflection to me, that while, almost in a body, the anti-Democratic elements at the North have fused in opposition, the time-honored Democracy, now headed by Mr. Buchanan, one of the patriotic northern men, who knows no North nor South—that Democracy that I take pleasure in saying I have, through storm and sunshine, considered the hope of the country, now presents the proud spectacle of the only national party upon whose success rests, in my humble opinion, the safety of the Constitution, the peace and continuance of the Union.

I would not be invidious, nor do I desire to detract from the high moral courage exhibited by others, but I must be permitted, in view of the gross vituperation heaped upon certain distinguished men, to return my sincere thanks to the President of the United States, (notwithstanding the fierce denunciations to-day of the Senator from Ohio,) the honorable Senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass,] and the honorable chairman of the Committee on Territories, [Mr. Douglas,] for their patriotic devotion to the Constitution and the rights of the people, and of the States on this vital but deeply exciting subject.

And now, Mr. President, a few words more in regard to the bill reported by the committee. Frankness and candor require me to say that I had considerable repugnance to the formation of a new State with such a small population. The honorable Senator from Vermont, [Mr. Collamer,] in his minority report of the 12th March, speaking of the State of Kansas under the Topeka constitution, says:

"The Constitution fixes no number as necessary; and the importance of *now* settling this question may well justify Congress in admitting this as a State *at this time*, especially as we have good reason to believe that, if admitted as a State, and controversy ended, it will immediately fill up with a numerous and successful population."

If this is a just conclusion of the Senator, under a constitution so deficient in every element to commend itself to a favorable consideration, how much more effectually may we hope to end the controversy and give repose, by the just and proper provisions of the bill under consideration.

The free-State men, by their action, have expressed a desire to form a State; and I understand the pro-slavery citizens are also anxious to change the political organization to a State government.

I do not approve, as an original proposition, the qualification of voters so far as to authorize unnaturalized persons to vote. I had doubts as to the propriety of postponing the election of members of the Territorial Legislature. I however felt no difficulty in assuming the power of Congress to prescribe the qualification of voters, as a necessary incident to the exercise of the power to pass a law to authorize the people of the Territory to form a State constitution. In regard to permitting persons who have merely declared their intention to become citizens, according to the naturalization laws, I found the same provision in the organic Kansas act; and I am assured there are comparatively few such persons in the Territory. The bill has been maturely framed and considered, and I ought not to expect to have every provision (so diversified are our interests and opinions) to square exactly with my own peculiar views.

I have no doubt there are many who will condemn any effort for the pacification of this question; but ought not every reasonable man to be satisfied with this measure? I look at it as a whole. I believe it to be an honest effort to maintain the Constitution intact, and secure the rights of the people; to suppress, as far as practicable, disorder and strife in Kansas, give repose, as far as wise counsels and prudent action can do so to the country; deprive political agitators of one great weapon to disturb the quiet of the peaceably disposed; and therefore I may be induced to waive all minor objections, to vote against all amendments, and support the bill cordially, as a great public duty I owe to myself, to posterity, to the confiding constituency who gave to me my high commission, and to the hopes of the lovers of free institutions everywhere.

At a subsequent stage of the debate in reply to the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward],

Mr. REID said:

I have forborne, Mr. President, to say anything in regard to this important question, because I deemed it unnecessary to do so; but perhaps I should not perform my duty were I not to say what I honestly believe in regard to this subject. I think, if there is anything that is perfectly clear, it is that the framers of the Constitution intended that the several States of this Union should regulate and control their domestic institutions according to their own will. I understand the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] and those who act with him, to take the ground that they are opposed to slavery. Whether the Territory of Kansas shall become a free or a slave State, will not make one slave more or less; then the opposition to Kansas being admitted into the Union as a slave State, is not because, by its being a slave State, the number of slaves is to be increased. The Senator from New York, and those other Senators to whom I have referred, take the ground that, under the Constitution, neither the Congress of the United States, nor any of the States of the Union in which slavery does not exist, have a right to interfere with it where it does exist; but while they say this, the Senator from New York has to-night proclaimed that his object in admitting no more slave States into the Union is to compel the slave States to emancipate their slaves at an earlier day than they would otherwise do. Here, then, the Senator from New York has proclaimed the doctrine that it is the avowed object of himself, and those who act with him, to do, by indirection, that which the Constitution of the United States expressly forbids them to do.

Now, Mr. President, permit me to say—and I give it as a solemn conviction of my judgment—that whenever a majority of the people of the northern States become prepared to indorse the doctrine which has been avowed by the Senator from New York, this Union cannot last an hour longer. Believing this solemnly, as I do, I think I do no more than discharge a duty which I owe to our friends at the North, frankly to say to them, that, if they adopt this doctrine, and pursue this policy, a dissolution of the Union must and will ensue.

I yield to no man in my devotion to a Union, according to the Constitution; but when the Constitution of the United States is to be trampled under foot, and become a dead letter, no longer to be preserved, this Union cannot last; and I desire to say to the Senators representing the North, if you wish to preserve this Union, meet us in the spirit in which our revolutionary ancestors met in a common cause in defense of liberty; meet us in the spirit in which the framers of the Constitution met and framed a Constitution, discarding all local questions, placing themselves upon a common ground, to perpetuate the principles of freedom among white men, and to establish a Government of freedom and prosperity which has had no parallel on the face of the earth. I invoke northern Senators, and the people of the North, to go home and take care of their own race. If you have blacks, as there are in all of the free States, extend to them your charity and philanthropy, but let us alone, and let our colored population alone, for they are well fed and well clothed. If they are to us an injury, if they retard our prosperity, we shall, in good time, discover it, and you cannot drive us into the emancipation of our slaves until we choose to accomplish it by our own free will. You make a great mistake, for, as you increase the violence of agitation on this subject, so in proportion you retard emancipation. You cannot drive freemen into your notions. We do not go among you to interfere with the rights of your property: we do not go among you to lecture you in regard to your duty at home; we do not go among you to excite a portion of your population to rebellion and insurrection; we simply ask you to let us alone as we let you alone. But this doctrine, that you will not give an equal opportunity to people from all parts of the Union to occupy a Territory and form a State constitution according to their own will, because you desire to force us to do a thing which the Constitution of the United States forbids you to do, will not be tolerated.

Mr. President, I rose merely for the purpose of warning our friends at the North that, if they desire the perpetuation of this Union, and the maintenance of free institutions, they should be careful not to adopt and to carry into execution the views entertained by the Senator from New York, the Senator from Massachusetts, and those who co-operate with them; for as certainly as anything can possibly be, if that state of things is to be forced upon the South this Union cannot last, and the proudest Government and the happiest people upon the face of the earth may find themselves in anarchy and confusion, and the fairest hopes of those who are the advocates of free government throughout the earth must be blasted and destroyed forever. I am no alarmist.—I have not risen for the purpose of threatening a dissolution of the Union. I trust this Union may last as long as time endures; but I know that if these sentiments which have been avowed, and which gentlemen threaten they will carry out, are persisted it, this Government cannot last. Believing so, Mr. President, I have felt it to be my duty to say so.

Mr. WILSON. I want to put a question to the honorable Senator from North Carolina, before he takes his seat. I want to know precisely what he means. Does he mean to say, that if the people of the United States, the free people of the United States, elect a majority of the House of Representatives, and secure, in a few years, a majority of the Senate, and elect a President of the United States, so as to place the executive and legislative branches of the Government in the hands of men who believe that the Constitution of the United States gives the National Government power to govern the Territories of the United States so as to prohibit the existence of slavery in them, and that power shall be exercised, the southern slaveholding States will go out of this Union?

Mr. REID. I will answer the Senator from Massachusetts, and I will answer him in this way. I think that no candid and impartial man can have witnessed this discussion and the turn it has taken without being convinced that that Senator bases his action here solely upon the ground that Kansas shall never be admitted as a slaveholding State of this Union, under any circumstances. Now, I desire to know if the Senator will, under any circumstances, vote for the admission of Kansas into this Union with a constitution tolerating slavery?

Mr. WILSON. I will not.

Mr. REID. Then, sir, what does the Senator do? Does he not violate every principle of the Constitution of the United States? Does he not violate every principle of free government? And will he ask us to be bound by the constitution when he repudiates and spurns it from him? I, sir, in my public position as a representative, in the whole course of my life, have never made a distinction between a free and a slave State, when the people fairly formed their constitution and asked for admission into the Union, because, in so doing, I should have regarded that I had violated the Constitution of the United States, and was unworthy of being a member of this Government. I do not desire to remain in this Union and take advantage of all I can get under the Constitution, and yet disavow that Constitution, disregard it, and set it naught whenever it is against me. That is not the spirit in which the Constitution was formed. Here you have two Territories, Kansas and Nebraska. Into one of those Territories the people have gone and settled. There southern men have made no contests whatever. They have not shown a factious disposition to create discord, and to bring about anarchy, revolution, bloodshed, and everything else which is inconsistent with order and good government; but in a Territory adjoining one of the slave States of this Union, where it was natural to suppose that slave-owners would settle, there is every disposition shown to throw obstacles in the way, to cause revolution and anarchy, to divide the people of that Territory, and to prevent them from forming a government to suit themselves. Gentlemen may talk as they choose, but it is evident that it is not on the Kansas and Nebraska bill, it is not on the Missourian's vote, but it is on the result and conclusion at which the people of that Territory have arrived, that these gentlemen base their action.

If Massachusetts and Missouri had carried their millions of men and imported them there with Sharpe's rifles, and had shot down a hundred thousand persons, yet if that government had been formed prohibiting slavery, the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from New York would have been found in favor of it. Their objection now is based upon the fact that Kansas is likely to become a slave State, and not upon the manner in which the government there has been conducted. This must be evident to every one who has impartially noticed the course of this debate. The gentlemen have long claimed that they had the majority there until you propose to permit them to have another trial, and now they admit that they have not a majority, but yet they insist that they ought to have a constitution in opposition to the majority. The Senator from New York talks a great deal about freedom; and from what I can learn from that Senator the definition of freedom with him is, to obey his will. Sir, that is freedom! Now, according to his definition of freedom, you will never have freedom in Kansas until you have a constitution there which inhibits slavery, no matter whether the people are in favor of it or not; and that he will term freedom!

Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether, after his avowal that, if Kansas adopts a constitution tolerating slavery, he and his people will not admit Kansas into the Union because she is a slave State, he can ask a southern man to come up here and vote for the admission of free States, as he will not vote for the admission of slave States? Will he, in regard to Nebraska, require me to vote for such a government as the people of that Territory may adopt, when he will not vote for the admission of Kansas with such a government as a majority of the people there may adopt? If he desires to carry out this government in that spirit, does he expect that the southern people will submit to it? I put it to him as a candid man, could he ask them to do it? Will he with impunity violate and trample under foot the Constitution of his country, and then come up and ask me to abide by it afterwards?

NEW YORK, August 1.—There was a sale to-day of 2,00 bushels prime white North Carolina Wheat, raised by Mr. Thomas Newby at $1,86½ per bushel.

COMMUNICATIONS.

More Withdrawals from the Know-Nothings.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I take this method of saying to the public that I was persuaded to join the Know Nothings, and was promised if I became dissatisfied that they would give me a certificate of dismissal; and in a short time after I took the second degree the President moved off to Virginia, and left the members without any officers. I have become dissitisfied, and I hereby take this method of withdrawing my name from that desperate dark-lantern council, held at Oak Hill, N. C.

WILLIAM C. WOOD.

Granville Co., July 30, 1856.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I take this method of saying to the public that I was persuaded to join the Know Nothings, with the promise that if I became dissatisfied they would give me a certificate of dismissal; and when I applied for a certificate it was denied. I then told them to take my name off, and I understand it has not been done. Therefore I take this method of withdrawing my name from that desperate dark-lantern order, called the North York council, in Granville Co.

JOSEPH DANIEL.

Granville, July 30, 1856.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Gen. Alfred Dockery is the candidate of the "Dark Lanterns" in this Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Richmond and Robeson; Col. Steele is his opponent, in the shape of an "Old line Whig."

Gen. Dockery addressed a portion of the citizens of this county at an election precinct not long since, and among other subterfuges, resorted to the low, mean, and utterly false charge, which has been going the rounds of the "Know Nothing" press from Maine to California, that James Buchanan advocated a measure in the United States Senate, the effect of which would reduce the pay of the laboring man to "ten cents a day."

This shift of the General is low, mean and contemptible. For in the first place it is *utterly false*, and it is strange, to me at least, that Gen. Dockery, with his "strength of intellect and firmness of purpose," and his opportunities to be better informed, should be so behind the times as to be totally ignorant of what Mr. Buchanan did say and mean on that occasion.

This imputation grew out of the remarks made by Mr. Buchanan in the United States Senate on the 22d day of January, 1840, in favor of the Independent Treasury Bill, in reply to a speech made by Mr. Clay against it. Amongst others who undertook to reply to the arguments of Mr. Buchanan was the Hon. John Davis, of Massachusetts—he that was usually known as "honest John Davis." He assumed in his argument that Mr. Buchanan had advocated the Independent Treasury, on the ground that it would establish an exclusive metalic currency. Starting with this erroneous assumption, he argued to show that it would bring down the wages of labor to the standard prices in countries where the currency is exclusively metalic. To this speech of Mr. Davis, when published, was added an appendix, in which he introduced a table, showing that in some of the exclusively metalic countries in Europe laborers only received ten cents a day.

Putting the speech and the appendix together, the hint was taken, and a clamor was raised that the Democrats desired to reduce the pay of laborin men to ten cents a day.

Subsequently, in a speech made the 3d of March, 1840, Mr. Buchanan denounced the charge against him in the strongest and most pointed terms, saying, "Self-respect, as well as the respect I owe to the Senate, restrains me from giving such a contradiction to this allegation as it deserves. It would surely not be deemed improper, however, in me if I were to turn to the Senator and apply the epithet which he himself has applied to the proposition he imputes to me, and were to declare that such an imputation was a "flagitious" misrepresentation of my remarks."

Mr. Buchanan argued that his policy would not injure the laboring man; but materially benefit him, by preventing the ruinous contractions and expansions to which our currency was incident; and by judicious bank reform to place it on a settled basis. Establish a uniform currency, "*not a purely metalic currency*," but a mixed currency, the paper portion always convertible into gold and silver, and subject to as little fluctuation in amount as the regular business of the country would admit; for of all the reforms this is what the laboring man ought most to desire. After a long argument, going to show that Mr. Buchanan never intended or desired to reduce the wages of any class of the American people, he closed by saying that "this plain and simple exposition of my views has been seized upon by those who desire to make political capital out of their perversion, and it has been represented far and wide that it was my desire to reduce wages down to the prices received by the miserable serfs and laborers of European despotisms."

Mr. Buchanan had no desire, as his whole course of public life plainly shows, to throw a single feather in the way of that most respectable and useful class of our countrymen denominated mechanics and laboring men.

The question very naturally recurs, has the Independent Treasury, which has been in active operation now some sixteen years, produced such disastrous consequences as its enemies predicted. In order to determine this matter let us go back to 1840 and see what labor was then worth, and then compare it with the price of labor now. In 1840 the best hands among our negro population could be hired for from $60 to $70 a year, and many for much less; and now in 1856 from $135 to $200 are the ruling prices, and the prices of laboring white men in a corresponding proportion.

These comparisons plainly show that the predictions of the enemies of Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party have fallen very far short of a reality.

What is passing strange is, that such men as Gen. Dockery, and all the cross-road politicians and "dark lantern" papers throughout the country should resort to such low, false, mean and contemptible means at this late day to try to render Mr. Buchanan unpopular with that most respectable class of our fellow-citizens called "laboring men," when at the same time they know that when this imputation was made, Mr. Buchanan in his place in the U. S. Senate *repeled the charge*. It shows conclusively that his unspotted public and private life affords them nothing which they can truthfully seize upon out of which to make political capital. This truly verifies the old adage that "drowning men will catch at straws." And, Messrs. Editors, these men are drowning, and I tell you straws wont save them.—They must continue to sink, as sink they will, until they reach the bottom of their degradation.

Every means, fair and foul, has been resorted to by the *enemies* of the Democratic party, (which is the only national party now in the country) to put it down; but I trust I shall never see the day when the Democracy of our (ought to be) happy America will be overcome by such men and measures as are now arrayed for its overthrow.

From all I can learn Gov. Bragg, who has made us a most excellent Chief Magistrate, will be triumphantly re-elected; and if my hopes and anticipations are realized, the sworn enemies to the Democracy in the Old North State will fall so low that they will have to assume another name before they can again rally for a fight. So mote it be.

RICHMOND.

July 19, 1856.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The students of the Franklinton Institute, assembled this morning as usual, and after testimonials of regard for our deceased friend by our teachers, with the announcement that the exercises of the day (our monthly examination) would be dispensed with, unanimously passed the following resolutions, which you are respectfully requested to publish in your columns:

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved schoolmate, Jos. J. Peebles, we have been deprived of one of the most amiable and generous of associates—one whose character as a gentleman, a student and a Christian won our love and admiration.

Resolved, That we deeply condole with his afflicted relatives in this sad dispensation of Providence, and most affectionately extend to them our sympathies.

Resolved, That we will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days in token of our esteem and love for his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the surviving members of the family.

H. C. MOSS,
W. J. BULLOCK,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
J. J. LAWRENCE,
J. H. DUNN,
Committee.

Franklinton, August 1, 1856.

The Vote of North-Carolina.

We give below the vote of this State in 1854, for Gov. Bragg—and Gen. Dockery—leaving a space to be filled with the returns for Bragg and Gilmer.

COUNTIES.	1854. Bragg, D.	Dockery, W.	1856. D. Bragg,	Gilmer, K. N.
Alamance,	696	597	000	000
Alexander,	235	441	000	000
Anson,	255	902	000	000
Ashe,	550	671	000	000
Burke,	333	751	000	000
Buncombe,	562	775	000	000
Bladen,	620	426	000	000
Bertie,	410	490	000	000
Beaufort,	572	901	000	000
Brunswick,	435	416	000	080
Cabarrus,	425	624	000	000
Catawba,	739	310	000	000
Craven,	638	599	000	000
Cumberland,	1473	904	000	000
Chowan,	283	245	000	000
Columbus,	512	304	000	000
Camden,	125	461	000	000
Carteret,	399	403	000	000
Cherokee,	427	684	000	000
Caswell,	1007	220	000	000
Chatham,	1017	1137	0000	0000
Caldwell,	219	620	000	000
Currituck,	544	158	000	000
Cleaveland,	978	336	000	000
Davidson,	679	1292	000	000
Davie,	364	610	000	000
Duplin,	1061	225	000	000
Edgecombe,	1404	155	0000	000
Forsythe,	897	802	000	000
Franklin,	713	339	009	000
Gaston,	808	138	000	000
Granville,	1078	995	000	000
Guilford,	528	1615	000	0000
Greene,	358	351	000	000
Gates,	422	351	000	000
Haywood,	345	350	000	000
Halifax,	584	551	000	000
Hertford,	237	306	000	000
Hyde,	303	397	000	000
Henderson,	243	687	000	000
Iredell,	392	1256	000	000
Jackson,	366	255	000	000
Jones,	230	229	000	000
Johnston,	936	744	000	000
Lenoir,	394	274	000	000
Lincoln,	573	296	000	000
Madison,	428	311	000	000
Martin,	696	299	000	000
McDowell,	217	674	000	000
Moore,	605	752	000	000
Montgomery,	145	741	000	000
Macon,	229	390	000	000
Mecklenburg,	1023	652	000	000
Nash,	1115	95	000	000
New Hanover,	1109	424	000	000
Northampton,	641	490	000	000
Onslow,	596	238	000	000
Orange,	963	1080	000	0000
Pasquotank,	331	496	000	000
Perquimans,	343	334	000	000
Pitt,	725	708	000	000
Person,	601	331	000	000
Robeson,	782	679	000	000
Rockingham,	1036	310	000	0000
Rowan,	932	976	000	000
Rutherford,	621	1019	000	000
Randolph,	403	1378	000	000
Richmond,	113	708	000	000
Sampson,	860	599	000	000
Surry,	797	464	000	000
Stokes,	636	437	000	000
Stanly,	95	874	000	000
Tyrrel,	109	275	000	000
Union,	729	472	000	000
Wake,	1541	1170	000	000
Warren,	754	168	000	000
Washington,	245	388	000	000
Watauga,	157	428	000	000
Wayne,	1145	304	0000	000
Wilkes,	325	1261	000	000
Yadkin,	650	758	000	000
Yancey,	639	349	000	000
	48,705	46,620	00,000	00,000
	46,620			
Bragg's maj.	2,085			

The Marianna (Fla.) Patriot, hitherto neutral, has come out for Buchanan and Breckinridge, for the following sound reasons:

The approaching contest for President of this Republic, will be one of momentous consideration to the people of the United States, and particularly to the South; *it will be a contest between the Democracy and black Republicanism*, and if the right man is not elected, it will be fraught with danger and destruction to this Union. We consider the Democratic party the only national party in the Union, and we believe, therefore, that every man who loves the Constitution and the Union—legacies left us by our ancestors, and which should be cherished with untiring zeal and patriotism—should rally under the banner of Democracy. We consider the present campaign as between the North and South, and every Southern man should contribute his energies to the defence of the South, and aid in promoting peace and harmony throughout the country.

OLD LINE WHIGS.—We hear from all quarters of the gallant conduct of the old line Whigs who hate abolitionism and sectionalism as much as the Democracy, in coming out boldly and manfully for Buchanan.

There are thousands such in this State and in New England. And in Maryland and Kentucky their name is legion.

None of this class will throw away their votes on Fillmore, when the consequence of so doing is sure to go toward strengthening the abolition candidate, Fremont.

We shall announce in a day or two certain facts that will astonish the disunionists. Among those who are about to take the stump for Buchanan are the two United States Whig Senators from Maryland. Stand from under. *N. Y. News.*

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on the 25th ult. The following are the closing decisions:

By NASH, C. J.—In Davidson v Lemly, in equity from Mecklenburg, directing the accounts of the Executor and Trustee be taken. Also, in *Doe ex dem* Ernwell v. Whitford, from Craven, affirming the judgment. Also, in Otey v Hoyt, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J.—In Davis v Cotten, in equity from Chatham, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Brockaway v Crawford, from Rowan, (Battle J. dissents) awarding a *venire de novo*. Also in Garlick v Jones, from Orange, judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff.

By BATTLE, J.—In Wheeler v Smith, in Equity, from Rockingham, dismissing the bill with costs.—Also, in Brown v Godsey, in Equity, from Rockingham; the land subject to plaintiff's debt. Also, in Hooper v Moore, from Caswell, awarding a *venire de novo*.

THUNDER IN THE SOUTH.—The Louisville Democrat understands that His Excellency Archibald Dixon of Henderson, and Col. Thos. B. Stevenson of Mason, long the leading Whig spirits of Kentucky, will in a few days issue their appointments, covering the whole State, and address the people in behalf of Buchanan and Breckinridge, till the Presidential election. So they go.

THE DROUGHT IN KENTUCKY.—The drought still continues, and the prospects for a tobacco crop are slim. We hear that $10 per cwt. has been offered for growing crops near Germantown. *Maysville Eagle.*

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd, " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rock'ham.
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:
WILLIAM H. HIGH.

ELECTION SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST.

Special Notice.

The Standard *is conducted strictly upon the* cash system. *All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* four weeks *before their time is out, by a* cross mark *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard **$2 per annum, in advance.**

Semi-Weekly Standard **$4 per annum. do.**

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

Fee Bills of Clerks and Sheriffs.—We have on hand a quantity of these bills which will be sent *free of postage*, ten for $1. All Clerks are bound, under a penalty of $50 to have these bills stuck up in their offices. Address the Editors of the Standard.

Democrats!—To the Polls!

This paper will reach but few of our readers before the election; yet we feel it our duty to urge all Democrats who may chance to see this, to go to the polls, and *exert themselves for their candidates.*

Be upon the election ground early, and spare no pains, no expense, no honorable efforts to increase the vote for Gov. Bragg and to secure the election of your candidates.

Our opponents are better organized than you suppose they are, and in many localities they will make desperate efforts. You have the power to defeat them,—TURN OUT AND USE IT.

The election of Gilmer, or the re-election of Gov. Bragg by a diminished majority, would dishearten the friends of the Constitution and the Union in our sister States, and would be hailed with joy by the black Republicans and their Know Nothing allies.—Remember this, and let it animate you to increased efforts. Our prospects are most cheering. All we have to do is, to PUT FORTH OUR WHOLE STRENGTH, and the day will be ours by signal and triumphant majorities.

The Canvass in Wake.

The canvass in Wake for the Legislature and for Sheriff, closed on Saturday last at Rosinburg. It has been a most triumphant one for the Democratic party. Maj. Wilder, the former Senator, has had no opposition,—a high tribute to his ability, his fidelity, and popularity. The candidates for the Commons, Messrs. Rand, Lewis, and Bledsoe, have acquitted themselves in the best manner. The K. N. anti-Nebraska candidate, Mr. Rogers, has been driven from every position which he took during the canvass; and he stands *without excuse*, for his vote against the equal right of his constituents with the people of the North to go to Kansas with their property. The fact that it was an anti-Southern, an anti-North-Carolina vote, has been made most apparent; and the verdict of the people will be so rendered on Thursday next.

Schemes are on foot to swap and trade votes on the day of the election, with the view of defeating one of the Democratic candidates for the Commons, and Mr. High, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff. We warn our friends against these movements.—*Let no good Democrat swap, or scratch, or divide his ticket. Let us* VOTE THE WHOLE TICKET, and *vote as one man for High for Sheriff.*

And in the struggle, let us not forget the Governor's election. *Poll every vote that can be obtained for Bragg.* Let us give him, as we can do, a largely increased majority.

Democrats of Wake!—remember how we have been defeated heretofore by being over-confident, and by splitting and swapping votes. Let us profit by past experience. Go to the polls in your strength—vote the whole ticket,—work for your principles and your candidates; and our word for it a GLORIOUS VICTORY will reward your fidelity and your exertions.

Speeches of Senators Biggs and Reid.—The attention of our readers of all parties is invited to the able and excellent remarks of these gentlemen, in our paper to-day. We are satisfied that they have uttered the voice of a vast majority of the people of North-Carolina.

Perfect and glorious Re-union of the Democracy of New York!

At the consolidated Convention of the Hards and Softs of New York, held at Syracuse on the 30th July, the Democracy of that State, amid great enthusiasm, perfectly and thoroughly united, and made preparations to enter the contest as *one* party, presenting a solid and unbroken front to their opponents. An Electoral ticket was formed; the Cincinnati platform was unanimously adopted; and the following State nominations were made: For Governor, Amasa J. Parker; for Lieutenant Governor, John Vanderbilt; for Canal Commissioner, John L. Russell; for State Prison Ispector, M. T. Brennan; for Clerk of Court of Appeals, H. G. Warner. The Electors for the State at large are Addison Gardiner and David L. Seymour. The New York Daily News thus speaks of this fortunate re-union:

"Every Democratic heart in the State of New York and in the nation will beat high with renewed hope as he learns that the Democracy of this great State is united, that they have one faith, one object, and one destiny. There are no longer Hards and Softs—those terms are obsolete and have no longer any significance; but there remain Democrats without a shadow of difference in their views, all pledged to the one sublime form of sound doctrine, the axioms of which were taught by Jefferson, defended by Jackson, and promulgated, developed and applied to new phases in our political condition by successive National Conventions. The present is not a combination, it is not an alliance, it is a perfect union, blending former distinctions, abolishing former differences, and making one grand homogeneous party, founded on perfect identity of principle.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The union is now completed, and no taint of heresy and no seam of division attach to the Democracy of New York. The rent vail of the temple of Freedom is joined, and it is a good omen that the power of sectionalism will not sever the glorious galaxy of thirty-one into a group of Northern and Southern States. To those patriotic statesmen who have been prominent in this noble achievement we render our hearty and cordial gratitude and admiration. They have deserved well of their country, and New York will ever keep their names fresh and green in the chaplet of memory. Honor to the Seymours, the Beadsleys, the Shepards and the Bownes of the Convention.

They have presented us a State ticket headed by Amasa J. Parker, the incorruptible Judge who first had the independence to pronounce a decision against the unjust and unconstitutional sumptuary liquor law; and John Vanderbilt, the champion and defender of the Erie Canal—the legacy of the immortal Clinton. We must elect that ticket, and next to the safety of the Union, which is involved with the success of Buchanan and Breckingridge, we must sustain the justice, honor and pride of New York in the election of Parker and Vanderbilt"

The following answer was received from the Hon. James Buchanan to the telegraphic message addressed to him by the President of the Convention informing him of the re-union of the Democratic party of the State:

"*To Wm. C. Crane, Esq., President of the Consolidated Democratic Convention of the New York Democracy.*

Mr. Buchanan has received the resolution of the Consolidated Convention of the New York Democracy. Their union at this eventful crisis is one of the grandest events in our history. Our car will now weather the storm of fanaticism, and the Union must and shall be preserved. The whole Southern country will hail this re-union as a rainbow in the clouds, promising a return of the peace and harmony which prevailed in the good old time among the sister States. (Signed,) JAMES BUCHANAN."

The Resolutions adopted by the Convention are as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we congratulate the Democrats of New York and of the Union upon the auspicious results of the deliberations of this Convention, by which all animosities and divisions of the past have been buried and a new career opened to the Democrats of New York, in which, united in heart and action, harmonized in sentiment and consolidated in organization, they will restore that brilliant era in political history, when New York, at once the champion of State Rights and foremost defender of the Union, led forward the confederated States in the cause of Constitutional liberty and the true principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That we especially rejoice over the fact of our union at this time, and at the spirit of self sacrifice that has secured it, because it enables us to pledge the State of New York to the cause, and the candidates of the Democracy presented at the Cincinnati Convention. That we cordially approve of these candidates, and recognize in them the tried statesman, James Buchanan, and in his gallant associate John C. Breckinridge, men intrenched in the hearts of the people, and worthy of the unanimous, devoted and enthusiastic support of the Democracy of the State and the Union.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the platform and principles adopted by the National Convention at Cincinnati, because they exhibit the Democracy in its true attribute as a party of broad and generous sympathies and earnest patriotism—not sectional, proscriptive, or distrustful of the people, but embracing every portion of the Union in its affections, and acknowledging unreservedly the equality of the States, defending the rights of man, self-government, and civil and religious liberty, equality of all citizens irrespective of tests of creed or birth, faithful to the interests of the people, and ready to make all sacrifices to defend the national honor and extend the example of the glorious institutions and influence and power of our country's name abroad.

Resolved, That every year's experience serves to confirm the justice and wisdom of the Democratic policy in regard to our public works and the finances of the State, and we invoke the electors to contrast the career of extravagance and error pursued by both branches of the opposition, by which the Treasury has become impoverished, the tax payers grievously burdened and still unfinished canals threatening an increased load of debt, with the economical, energetic and successful administration of affairs under the Democratic auspices, and to decide for themselves which party are the truest friends of the canals and the most faithful guardians of the pleople's interests.

Resolved, That we regard the nominations of Fremont and Fillmore for the Presidency, by the two factions into which the traditional enemies of the Democracy are now divided, as equally repugnant to the true sentiments of the American people, and alike characterized by a spirit of bigotry and intolerance, at war with the genius of our institutions; that we believe the people of these States will repel the attempt made in the names of these candidates to organize sectional and sectarian parties, the preponderance of which would inevitably corrupt our institutions and establish a tyranny so intolerable as eventually to destroy the Union of the States.

Resolved, That we repel and deny every charge that tends to asperse the national character of the Democratic party, by attributing to it sectional positions, either pro-slavery or anti-slavery, in character; that we point to the entire unanimity of the Democratic Senators of Congress, in the votes upon the passage of the bill for the pacification of the difficulties in Kansas, as timely and gratifying proof of the unity of principle that actuated the Democratic party in regard to the practical treatment of territorial questions; that the wise and just provisions contained therein, to secure the people a free, fair and untrameled expression and fulfillment of their wishes in regard to the form of institutions which they may choose to adopt, should command the entire approval of the patriot citizens of all parties, and that the opposition with which this beneficent measure is met by political leaders, proves them more intent upon making political capital out of existing difficulties than contributing to their removal by prudent and efficient legislation.

Resolved, That the recent decision of the Court and the public sentiment of the State, vindicating the Constitution and rights of the citizen against the summary and inquisitorial provisions of the coercive temperance acts, is evidence of the justice of the course of the Democracy of this State in opposition to that measure, and that while we regard the cause of public morality worthy of the most earnest solicitude of Government, we believe that it can never be subserved by the disregard of the practical rights of the citizen or the sacred obligations of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we recommend to electors the nominations this day made for State officers and for Presidential Electors, as every way worthy of their confidence and support, and that we invite the Democrats of the several counties and districts to consolidate their union and perfect their organizations so as to secure a full canvass of votes, and by free discussion of principles upon platforms, and by the press, to rouse the people to a sense of the magnitude of the issues before them—confident that a full vote will prove a Democratic victory, and that the united hosts of the Democracy have only to be brought into action to realize the aspirations of every Democratic heart, and to enable us to proclaim once more that New York is redeemed."

There is no sectionalism here—no denunciation of the acts declaring the Missouri line "inoperative and void"—but the Cincinnati platform is boldly and unequivocally endorsed, and strong ground is taken in behalf of the rights and the equality of the States. *No Know Nothing Fillmore Convention, whether North or South, has adopted a platform as sound as the above.*

New York may now be regarded as safe for Buchanan and Breckinridge. The Hard and Soft vote united is greater by twenty thousand than either the Know Nothing or black Republican vote. Our only fear is in a union of the Fillmore and Fremont men on one ticket; and that there are Southern Know Nothings base enough to approve such a union, we are constrained to say we do not doubt.

In the lofty and hopeful language of Mr. Buchanan, the union of the New York Democracy "at this eventful crisis is one of the grandest events in our history. Our car will now weather the storm of fanaticism, and the Union must and shall be preserved. The whole Southern country will hail this re-union as a rainbow in the clouds, promising a return of the peace and harmony which prevailed in the good old time among the sister States."

OFFICIAL VOTE OF WAKE COUNTY, 1854.

PRECINCTS.	Governor: Dockery, W.	Governor: Bragg, D.	Senate: Wilder, D.	Senate: Fleming, T.	House of Commons: Rand, D.	Whitaker, D.	Hunter, D.	Mordecai, W.	Collins, W.	Harrison, W.	Whitaker, T.	Hall, T.	Sheriff: Jones, W.	Sheriff: High, D.
RALEIGH	382	234	49	44	189	190	181	362	275	260	128	110	282	322
ROLESVILLE	15	127	47	18	97	92	93	20	14	13	28	24	73	65
LAWS'	67	135	56	6	132	130	95	110	57	49	4	3	114	93
EAGLE ROCK	129	31	25	3	31	26	26	136	127	124	2	2	122	38
WAKEFIELD	24	27	19		24	24	23	29	28	28			24	29
BUSBEES'	96	73	42	5	81	66	63	106	89	76	9	2	94	73
BANKS'	26	78	47	3	90	76	77	24	19	11	4	3	32	58
B. JONES'	29	132	76	1	127	121	133	25	24	16	11	4	34	115
NAT. JONES'	24	61	24		57	62	59	27	22	13	2		16	67
DUPREE'S	9	101	72	4	96	95	96	11	7	2	4	3	14	85
JOEL JONES'	9	48	32	4	46	45	48	9	3	3	5	2	10	36
UPCHURCH'S	84	125	73	1	116	112	136	58	80	13	3	2	23	116
CEDAR LEVEL	22	36	21	3	33	34	34	20	19	18	3	3	21	31
HAYES'	17	75	34	3	71	82	47	54	15	13	1	2	36	61
LYNN'S	64	29	20	2	19	23	17	82	67	62	5	1	66	33
SIMMS'	11	13	5	4	13	13	9	10	6	8	5		8	15
OAK GROVE	29	13	7	10	11	10	6	35	27	27	6	5	23	19
SPIKES'	29	53	17	6	36	54	31	44	11	7	12	8	41	38
DUNNSVILLE	89	116	36	7	106	109	102	50	34	35	9	7	46	105
FORESTVILLE	42	20	9	8	19	18	18	25	17	22	19	16	47	11
RIDGEWAY	73	14	4	20	8	8	6	81	50	57	10	6	62	20
	1180	1541	715	147	1402	1394	1300	1318	941	857	208	203	1188	1436

Old Line Whigs with the Democracy.

Ex-Governor Pratt, at present United States' Senator from Maryland, and an old line Whig, is out in a letter in the National Intelligencer, in which he takes decided ground in favor of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Mr. Crisfield, old line Whig, and a distinguished lawyer of Maryland, has also published a letter taking strong grounds for Buchanan and Breckinridge. We shall publish extracts from their letters soon. James B. Clay, the son of Henry Clay, is also performing valuable service in the cause of Buchanan and Breckinridge. He triumphantly defends Mr. Buchanan against the charge of having slandered his father. Extracts from his remarks in our next. Senator Pearce, old line Whig, of Maryland, is also out in the National Intelligencer in a letter dated July 31, in which he says he thinks it "would be the part of wisdom and patriotism in the Whigs to throw their votes for Mr. Buchanan, as the strongest of the candidates opposed to the Northern and sectional party."

Maryland and Kentucky may be regarded as certain for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

The "Register" and "Signal" of this place declare that Mr. Fillmore is stronger than Mr. Buchanan; but Mr. Pratt, Mr. Crisfield, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Clay, and thousands and tens of thousands of old line Whigs, from Maine to California, give it as their opinion that the only hope of the country in this dark hour is in the national Democratic party.

Mr. Miller endorsing the Principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act!—What will our readers, and especially the admirers of Henry W. Miller, Esq., think and say, when we inform them that in 1850, in a speech delivered in Oxford, in reply to Mr. Venable, he endorsed the Utah Act as *rendering inoperative and void the Missouri line*, and congratulated his hearers that "truth and justice had thus triumphed over error and fanaticism?" We have the extract from the speech before us, for which we are indebted to the Editor of the Warrenton News. We have got this great Know Nothing orator at last; and we intend to hold him to it until the last shout of the Democracy is uttered, in November next, over the triumph of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Mr. Miller says: "It is plainly a re-establishment of the principle *which was surrendered by the Missouri Compromise.*" Mr. Rogers, of this County, has recently made the same admission—that is, that the Kansas-Nebraska act was but a carrying out, as Mr. Badger asserts, and as we have always claimed, of the principle established in the "compromise" of 1850. And if this be so, what becomes of the charge that the Democrats "re-opened sectional agitation" by passing the Kansas-Nebraska act? *They but continued and carried forward the great doctrine established in* 1850, *and sanctioned by the whole Whig party in their National Convention of* 1852.

By the way, Gov. Morehead and Hon. Edwin G. Reade, in their letters to the Kerr dinner, in Caswell, in 1854, expressly approved Mr. Kerr's vote in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Did not Messrs. Miller and Rayner write letters to that meeting? They were not published at the time. What did they contain? Let us know.

Another K. N. Falsehood Exposed.

The K. N. presses have been industriously engaged in circulating the report that a caucus of Democrats was recently held in Washington City, at which it was proposed to withdraw Mr. Buchanan from the contest for the Presidency. Mr. Gilmer, we learn, has also condescended to use this rumor on the stump. We knew, from the first, that it was a base falsehood, started for effect. It was no doubt originated by some miserable creature in the employment of the black Republican Know Nothings; and it has been eagerly caught up and used by their brother Know Nothings of the South.

The following letter, signed by Asa Biggs, David S. Reid, Burton Craige, Warren Winslow, Thomas Ruffin, and L. O'B. Branch, thoroughly exposes and puts down this falsehood:

To the Editors of the Standard:

Gentlemen: We find in the Salisbury Herald of the 30th of July, the following editorial:

"Terrified at last.—A Democratic Caucus was held in Washington City, on Wednesday night last. The object was to debate the necessity of withdrawing Mr. Buchanan from the contest. It was seriously doubted by many members whether his withdrawal, at this time, is not essential to the preservation of the Democratic party. Many members expressed the opinion that his election was hopeless, in consequence of his unfortunate antecedents; "his Federalism, his anti-Slavery sentiments, his participation in the Ostend Conference, and his complicity in the "bargain and corruption affair" against Mr. Clay.

The Forneyites grew indignant at the attempt, and threatened to break up the Democratic party if Mr. Buchanan should be withdrawn. They thought it best to let old Buck stay in the field and be defeated. So work the "harmonious" and "unterrified" Democracy. They are no longer in the way of Fillmore. Neither Buchanan nor any second nominee that they may bring out, can drive the American people from the support of our modern Washington.

A month ago, Mr. Buchanan was formidable; now his election is out of the question. History furnishes no instance in which a candidate has undergone such a sudden reverse of fortune.

The Albany Statesman says:

"There is no human power that can save him—and we have no idea that any other power will be exerted in his favor."

No wonder Americans are implored to drop Fillmore and vote for Buchanan."

We understand a like report has been industriously circulated in other papers. There is no foundation for such a statement. No such caucus was held. Nor was any such proposition suggested, debated, or considered, at any time, at any meeting of the Democratic members of Congress. We deem it our duty to give this explicit denial to the report, and feel gratified in adding that we have no reason to doubt of the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge by decisive majorities. We are, very respectfully, &c.,

ASA BIGGS,
DAVID S. REID,
B. CRAIGE,
THOS. RUFFIN,
W. WINSLOW,
L. O'B. BRANCH.

Washington City, August 1, 1856.

☞ We learn from the Wilmington Journal that James Hall, J. Pate, N. Chesher, C. White, Amos Sikes, J. B. Allen, John Dowles, R. Singletary and W. Carroll, of Bladen county, have withdrawn from the know-nothing party.

The Public Lands.

We invite attention to the following letter from the Hon. David S. Reid, together with the letter to him of the General Commissioner of the Land Office, showing the quantity of public lands appropriated for roads and canals during Mr. Fillmore's administration, and with his approval. When the K. N. speakers charge Democrats with having voted to squander the public lands on new States, read to the people this letter of the Commissioner; and then let them explain how it was that Mr. Fillmore gave his sanction to these bills. Mr. Fillmore, it will be observed, signed the grant to the Illinois Railroad Company, about which we have heard so much complaint from the K. N. leaders of this State. *This was as much Mr. Fillmore's work as that of any one else;* and with this record before the people, these leaders will not be able to deceive them on this point as they have heretofore done, for the purpose of making capital for their sinking cause:

Washington City, July 26, 1856.

Gentlemen: I have received several letters stating that the friends of Mr. Fillmore, in North Carolina, are repeating the old charge that the Democrats are in favor of giving the public lands to the new States, and that *they* oppose the policy. To *prove* the charge they refer to grants of land to aid in the construction of roads, made during Democratic Administrations.

With a view to show the policy of the Know Nothing candidate and his party on this subject, I addressed a letter to Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, Commissioner of the General Land Office, to which I received the accompanying reply, which you can publish for the benefit of those who desire to see it.

Very respectfully,
DAVID S. REID.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson, Raleigh.

General Land Office, July 25, 1856.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honor to furnish the following amended statement showing the quantity of public land appropriated for roads and canals during President Fillmore's administration, &c.

		Acres.
Act 20, Sept. 1850.	To Illinois for Railroad,	2,595,053
	" Alabama, "	419,528
	" Mississippi, "	737,130
" 26, Aug. 1852.	For Ship Canal around Falls of St. Mary's, Michigan,	750,000
" 31 " "	To Ohio, on principles applied under Act of May, 1848, for settlement of claims of Indiana,	62,770
" 10 June,"	To Missouri for Hannibal & St Joseph & S W Pacific, Railroad,	1,761,235
" 9 Feb'y 1853.	To Mo. Cairo & Fulton R. R.	51,000
	To Arkansas ditto,	1,044,000
	Fort Smith Branch,	585,966
	Memphis,	200,000
	Total	8,206,682

With great respect,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. D. S. Reid, U. S. Senate.

A Rich Case.

A free negro, by the name of Lockley, was recently convicted of burglary in this County, and sentenced to be hung. Gov. Bragg, however, pardoned him, on condition that he should leave the State. Our townsman, E. G. Haywood, Esq., being about to visit the North, took Lockly with him as a servant. In Philadelphia, Lockley told Mr. Haywood that the abolitionists were endeavoring to entice him off, thinking he was a slave. Lockley had some shrewdness, and humored the joke, especially as he was to be benefitted by it; for he no doubt bled his stealers to the tune of a hundred or two dollars. At any rate, Lockley suddenly disappeared, and Mr. Haywood, although he complained somewhat of having his servant stolen from him and made enqiuries after him, saw him no more. No doubt they run him quite a distance, lined his pockets well, and chuckled over the idea of their smartness in robbing a fellow-citizen of his property. We have no hesitation in saying they are perfectly welcome to Lockley, and have the thanks of North Carolina to boot.

☞ The Fayetteville Observer requests us to say that it did not use the expression "infamous ragamuffin K. N's", in its notice of the late riot in Washington City. We certainly never had any idea of saying the Observer used this language. In our notice of the affair we placed in quotations the language used by the Observer. The epithet of "infamous ragamuffin K. N's", applied to the rioters, was our own, and we still stick to it. Doubtless the Observer *thinks* as much as we *say*.

The United Americans' Endorsement of Mr. Fillmore.—The Chapters of the Order, in their State Convention, in New York, the other day, endorsed the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency. The following is Mr. Fillmore's reply to their communication of the fact:

Buffalo, N. Y., July 29, 1856.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., informing me that at a Convention of the Executive Committee of the several Chapters of the Order of United Americans in this State, convened in the city of New York, on the 21st inst., it was unanimously resolved to adopt my nomination as your candidate for President of the United States, of which you were instructed to give me official notice.

My position before the country is well known, admitting neither of disguise nor equivocation. I am the candidate of the American party, but I see nothing inconsistent with that position, or dishonorable, either to myself or those who may support me, in receiving the votes of all those who, knowing my position, prefer to cast them for me; and I feel peculiarly flattered where it is done, as in your case, on the ground of my past official acts. I therefore accept the nomination so generously tendered by the Order of United Americans, and hope they may never have reason to regret this signal proof of confidence.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. Simeon Baldwin, Erastus Brooks, &c.,

Judge Saunders' Letter.—We invite our readers to the perusal of a Letter from Judge Saunders to the Committee of the Democratic party of Frederick, Maryland, in answer to an invitation to address a mass meeting. He strikes down with gigantic force, the whole of the charges made by the black Republican and Know Nothing presses. All who desire the truth will yield their honest convictions to the truths stated by Judge Saunders.—*Wil. Commercial.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

Washington City, August 2, 1856.

The Senate has spent nearly the whole of the past week in the consideration of River and Harbor bills. There is a resolute and determined minority of the Senate against them, but the majority can quietly wait until all the objections have been presented, and then pass them without further debate. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, by whom many of the bills have been reported, has given notice to their friends, that they should abstain from discussion and put them through quietly when the opposition had exhausted itself. These bills generally receive more than a two-thirds vote, so they will probably be passed over the President's veto, which they are sure to meet. Three or four millions of dollars will be spent in the construction of harbors of local interest only, a little thrown away in this locality and a larger sum, perhaps, in another of less general importance.

According to promise Mr. Dunn made an effort on Monday to get up the Senate's Kansas bill, but, not receiving the two-thirds vote, necessary to suspend the rules, the motion failed. On Tuesday, however, Mr. Dunn discovered that a motion to reconsider the reference to the Committee of the Whole of a resolution declaring the laws of Kansas null and void, entered some time in February last, had never been disposed of; and as a motion to reconsider can be taken up at any time, he called it up; the House reconsidered the reference, when Mr. Dunn offered as an amendment his bill to reorganize the Territorial government of Kansas; it was agreed to, and the bill finally passed, yeas 80, nays 74. It provides for the general re-organization of the government of the Territory of Kansas, and especially for the restoration of the Missouri restriction, that is, for the application of the Wilmot Proviso to that Territory. It also contains a provision that slaves now in the Territory may be withdrawn, and that slaves flying to the Territory shall be returned upon the presentation of a claim to their services in proper form. This provision was swallowed by the black Republicans with many wry faces and with several distinct protests, yet the previous question having been ordered and amendments cut off, they could do nothing but swallow it down as it stood.

On the motion of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, the House added an amendment to the Army appropriation bill, which is intended to forbid the use of the army in support of the laws of Kansas. The Senate will strike out the clause, and then, if the House insists, the bill must go to a Committee of Conference. It is an effort by one of the three co-ordinate branches of the legislative power, to coerce the other two, by threatening to withhold the means of support from one arm of the public service, into an acquiescence with its demands, and of course, it is really a step towards seizing upon the entire control of the legislative power. It is a step towards revolution.

Thursday and Friday were consumed in disposing of the Kansas contested election case. Reeder was not present, but a long statement from him was read, presenting over again for the one-thousandth time all the arguments for Free Kansas. It is designed as an electioneering document. Whitfield addressed the House at length in support of the validity of his claim to the seat. But neither argument nor justice could swerve the majority from their purpose of depriving him of his seat. It had been decreed by Greeley and those who lead the black Republican party, and the work must be done. By a vote of 110 to 92 it was declared that Whitfield was not duly elected; but the House recoiled at the idea of giving it to Reeder. The vote stood yeas 88 in his favor, noes 113 against him. So the seat is vacant. A new election will probably be held in November, when the strength of the two parties in Kansas should be fairly tested. If no supplemental Kansas bill is passed at the present session, the election must be held under the laws of Kansas as they now stand, under the same laws which the black Republicans declared void when they voted to reject Whitfield.

The Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad could not report their bill, the House refusing to suspend the rules to enable Gen. Denver to introduce it. Probably its consideration will go over to the next session, as only two weeks now remain of this. A bill to pay to the heirs of those revolutionary officers who were entitled to half pay for life, the sums that would be due them after deducting the amount of commutation received, has passed the House and is now before the Senate. It will probably pass.

The harmonious action of the Hards and Softs in New York in the formation of the Democratic State ticket, and an Electoral ticket, is a good omen for the success of Buchanan and Breckinridge in that State in November next. Union among all the Democrats of the State of New York must secure a Democratic victory. Col. Richardson has just returned from Illinois, bringing with him most satisfactory reports as to the prospect in that State. He will be elected Governor by many thousands, although the black Republicans are running a man of much popularity against him.

Senator Pratt of Maryland published a letter a few days ago announcing his determination to support Buchanan and Breckinridge. This morning's Intelligencer contains a letter from his colleague, Senator Pearce, in which he avows a similar purpose. It is known that Reverdy Johnson, another distinguished old line Whig, will make known his determination in a few days in the same manner. I have seen a list containing the names of thirty-two old line Whigs of Maryland, all of them gentlemen of high position and influence, who will support Buchanan and Breckinridge in November next. Is not that a splendid example for old line Whigs everywhere?

Mr. Brooks' credentials as his own successor were yesterday presented in the House of Representatives, and he was formally sworn in. That is South Carolina's reply to the vote of a majority of the House for his expulsion.

The argument of Mr. Marcy, declining to accede to the maritime convention concluded in April last, in Paris, between England, France and Russia, and to which, since, some of the other smaller States of Europe have given their assent, will, in a short time, be ready, and, if possible, add to the reputation for foresight, prudence and true wisdom of that experienced and tried statesman. We cannot, in case of a war with a great maritime power, dispense with our privateers, who may be considered our naval militia, though the other articles of the Paris convention are acceptable to us and all other commercial nations.

A most important bill and accompanying report is to be introduced into the Senate by the Hon. Judge Butler, of South Carolina, chairman of the committee on the judiciary in that body. The bill provides for those cases omitted in the constitution in which not only the President and Vice President, but also the Speaker of the House is unable to perform or are prevented from performing the duties of President. In that case the bill provides "that the Chief Justice shall act as President," and if he, too, is unable, then the next oldest Judge, and so on until the whole Supreme Court Bench is exhausted.

MECKLENBURG.

Yellow Fever.

New York, August 2.—During the season there have been eighty cases of yellow fever at quarantine, and eight deaths. There is no fever in the city.

Congressional Nominations.

West Chester, Pa., August 1.—The Democratic Convention of Delaware county has renominated Hon. John Hickman for Congress by a nearly unanimous vote.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Lancaster, Pa., Thursday, July 31, 1856.—Committees representing the "Republicans," "Americans" and Whigs of this county, met here to-day and agreed upon a call for a union Convention to nominate a county ticket. This call is addressed to all citizens, without regard to past political, divisions, who are opposed to the Cincinnati Platform and the extension of slavery into free territory. The action of the Committees was harmonious, and the call was adopted unanimously.

MARRIED,

On the 17th ult., by Isaac Rowland, Esq., Mr. Wm. M. Ballentine to Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of the late Barnabas Jones, all of Wake county.

DIED,

In Franklinton, on the 31st ult., Jos. J. Peebles, of Pitt county, in the 18th year of his age.

On the 24th July, at his residence in Pitt Co., of dropsy of the heart, Mr. James Wilson, sen., aged 77 years 2 months and 14 days. He had been a faithful member of the primitive Baptist Church for 52 years.

In Hertford, Perquimans Co., on Sunday the 27th July, Susan Brooke, only child of Jonathan W. and Catherine F. Albertson, aged eight months.

☞ Petersburg papers please copy.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
By A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
Norfolk, August 2, 1856.

FLOUR—Receipts have been larger since our last and our market is now well supplied with both old and new.—We quote old S F, 7@$7¼; Extra, $8; Family, $8½—new S F, $7¼; Extra, 8¼@$8¾; Family, 9@$9¼.

BACON—Market bare and prices advancing. We quote Western shoulders 12c; sides 13c; Va. hog round 14½c; hams 17 cents.

GROCERIES—Market poorly supplied and prices continue to rule high. Sugars—N O, 9½@9¾c; P R, none in market; "C," 11¾@12c; Crushed, 14c; Loaf, 14¾c; Molasses—N O, 58@60c; P R, 55@56; Cuba, 53@54c; Coffee—Rio, 11¾@12c; Lag, 13@13½; Java, 15¾@16c. Rice 5¼@5½ cents.

SALT—G A, 1¼@$1⅜; Blown, $1¾@$1⅞.

COTTON—Few transactions in this article and we quote 11¾@12cents.

WHEAT—Arrivals of new and quick sales. Red, $1 52; White, $1 62, at which sales were made to-day.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Wilmington, August 2, 1856.

TURPENTINE—Sale yesterday of 221 bbls., and to-day of 92 do at $2 75 for virgin, $2 50 for yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday of 200 casks at 36 cents per gallon. No transactions to-day.

ROSIN—Sales yesterday of 1,200 bbls. Common at $1 30 for large bbls., and to-day of 170 bbls. No. 1, mixed at $2 per bbl.

TAR—None offering. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1856.

The supply of BACON is good—selling at 13 to 13½ cts. No sales of CORN to report. COTTON in good demand at 11 to 11½cts. FLOUR—we note a slight improvement in prices—receipts light.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 30 cts. per gallon, dull. *Carolinian.*

WANTED TO HIRE, A GOOD NURSE. NONE need apply who is not experienced in managing infants. Apply at this office.
Raleigh, August 4, 1856. 74—1t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st August, 1856.

Anderson, Miss Ella		Ironmonger, F M	
Andrews, Robert R			
Adams & Co, Express Ag't	4	King, Patrick E.	
Avery, Dr T S		Kersey, Geo Joseph	
Arnold, Ira E		Kennett, J M	
Adams, E			
Ag't Graefenberg's Remedies,		Lumbley, Washington	
Allen, Geo M		Lockett, Hardy	
Adams, Alvis D		Lawson, J	
Anderson, R W	3	Lassiter, John	
		Little, Miss Mary E	
Bruce, H G		Lewis, Geo O	
Briggs, Thos		Little, Wm	
Bush, Wm		Lynch, T H	
Beasley, S		Lane, Miss Fanny	
Boothe, Mary W	2	Lockley, Miss B	
Bryan, Henry R		Lowe, Col C	
Broughton, Gaston	2	Leslie, A	
Bashford, James	2		
Byrd, Nathaniel		McColester, John H	
Brogden, A J		McCarrell, Wm	
Belden, Miss Louisa R		Miller, Mrs Mary	
Blake, Mary L		Murray, Thos R	
Buffalo, G W	2	Morphis, Samuel	
Banks, Mrs A G		Moore, W A	
Baker, Miss Martha H		McCullers, Miss Mary	
Barker, John		Matcher, Rob't	2
Betts, A W		McGeehee, George	
Blake, Dempsey		Massie, John W	
Bristin, Patrick		Mitchiner, Miss Arabella	
Baxter, R P		Moss, Willie	
Bashford, Mrs Cornelia		Mendenhall, Perry	
Brown, Miss Elizabeth J		Matthews, Wm	
Booker & Gully,		Morgan, Mrs E	
Buffalo, Henry		Morgan, Mr E	
Beavers, Austin		Maynard, Mrs Martha	
Bell, Mrs Eliza		Moore, Miss H N	
Beavers, Alsey		Mills, Miss Emily	
Do James		McCullers, E S	
Barbee, Mrs Fannie		Macklin, Miss Starky	
Banks, Linn		Mitchenor, Miss Martha	
Binamon, A J		Miller, Mrs Eliza A	
		McCahill, Charles	
Coleit, Warren		Marshall, Rhoda	
Carroll, Wm		Magee, T R	
Cope, Miss Fanny			
Carroll, H H		Neale, Mrs Ann G	
Clayton, L T		Neal, Ham W	
Carter, Miss Emma A		Newby, J M	
Cooley, Jacob H		New, N S	
Curfman, John F		Newby, Wm R	12
Cook, Miss Martha B		Olmstead, G J	
Chadwick, S W		Parish, Wiley R	
Clark, Miss Martha J		Pulliam, Joel L	5
Cavitt, Miss Sallie A		Parker, Miss Ann C	
Christmas, Seth		Pierce, Wm F V	
Carter, David J		Parker, Mary C	
Cole, Wm		Philips, Dr A L	2
Charlotte, John	5	Pulley, Wm	
		Pullen, Martha R	
Dorsett, John W		Page, Miss Mary E	
Davis, G J F		Price, Miss Elizabeth	
Day, Jesse		Pope, Burwell	
Davenport, W H	2	Proctor, John	
Dewar, A H		Pennington, Charles	
Durand, Mad'lle Leoni		Price, Miss Elizabeth	
Emmons, E		Royster, Thomas	
		Ray, Mrs Sarah R	
Frensley, John L		Rogers, Peleg	
Foster, Roger		Reed, Miss Sophia	
Finch, Mrs E D	2	Robertson, Martha A	
Fann, E M		Rey, Ellenthia	
		Rodman, Wm B	
Graham, James M		Reaves, R B	
Garrett, Catharine E			
Garrod, Martha H		Scales, Fannie	
Green, Mrs		Smith, Mrs Elizabeth	
Gold, Mrs E		Stevenson, Amos	
Gibbs, A N	2	Sterling, Richard	
Garnett, Theodore S		Stanley, Rufus	
Getmer, Wm S		Sykes, John A	
Gilliam, Rob't B		Steward, Mrs Betsey	
Galasppie, Mrs Fannie		Stephenson, Amos	
		Sanders, Susan F	
Holden, W H			
Hanalson, Nathaniel		Teasley, Edward	
Holloman, Wm H		Thompson, Miss Emma L	
Haze, Rev Mr, Col's Ag't,		Turner, Miss Nannie	
Hart, T H	2	Taylor, Miss Virginia J	
Harris, Nancy	2	Thompson, Nelson T	
Hardie, Joseph		Thomas, Wm	
Hodge, Madison C	2	Tinnin, C W	
Hutchings, S C			
Hunter, Mrs L		Vaughn & Edwards,	
Hicks, W J			
Hood, John C		Williams, T V	3
Harrison, B		Williams, John M	
Howard, J W		Whitaker, Elizabeth H	
Henderson, Miss Carril		Williams, Miss E W	
Hendren, A B		Walton, J	
Howell, Thos		Wayatt, John	
Hester, Mrs Martha A		Williams, Mrs Charles E	
Hailey, Thomas L		Williams, Miss Claude	
Hays, Monroe		Winthrop, Charles	
Hill, Miss Mary A		Wray, Pinkney J	
Hill, A J		Watkins, Newbon	
Hamlet, Rob't T		Watson, Wm	
Howard, Helen A		Weatherspoon & Co, R T	
Hutchings, C N O		Williams, Wm	
Honeycut, Ann Eliza		Whitaker, Hamden	
House, Anna		Williams, David	
Hughes, J F		Williams, J V	
Harris, Rob't A		Wiggins, Miss Peninah	
		Williams & Gorman,	
Jeffreys, Mrs M Hardie		Williams, W J	
Jones, Maj Willie D		Weathers, Miss Valeria	
Jenkins, Miss Selina		Whitlock, Mrs Jane	
Johnson, Ramsom		Whitaker, Miss Virginia A	
Do Wm Hughes		Williams, Mrs Martha	
Jones, Wm		Williams, Duncan	
Johnson, William		Womble, A T.	
Do Martha A			

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, August 4, 1856. 74—4w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAYNE COUNTY.—Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1856.—William K. Lane, Sr., vs. John K. Taylor.—Original attachment returned into Court, levied on the defendants interest in certain lands in the County of Greene.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant, J. K. Taylor, is a non-resident; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, notifying the defendant to appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for said County of Wayne, at the Court House in Goldsboro', on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer the said plaintiff, or replevy according to law, otherwise the case will be heard *exparte* and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

Witness, W. C. Bryan, Clerk of said Court at office in Goldsboro', the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1856. W. C. BRYAN, Clerk.
August 4, 1856. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 1144—w6w.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
Medical Department.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

Professors Fees $105, Matriculation Fee $5. Practical Anatomy $10. Graduation Fee $25. For Catalogue and Announcement apply to

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

UNDERGRADUATE DEPARTMENT.
(Western Military Institute.)

THE next session of this College will open on Monday, Sept. 8th. The Classical Course is full and every facility is afforded to Students in Scientific Branches. A Preparatory School is attached embracing a course of two years.—The Military system is adopted as an effectual means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise. Charges for Tuition, and Boarding, $100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's Fee $5. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book-Keeping and Fencing, each $10 per term of 20 weeks.

The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates, from 13 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 154 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and Regulations apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendant.
Nashville, July, 1856. 74—sw3tpd.

VALUABLE LAND AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, 8th day of October next, on the premises, the valuable Tract of land in Warren county, North Carolina, known as "BUCK SPRING," formerly the residence of the late Nathaniel Macon. It is one of the best highland plantations in the country, containing about 1750 Acres, from 900 to 1000 of which are in original growth, and very heavily timbered. There are 250 acres of fine Creek low grounds, half of which are cleared—part very recently. The Stables, Cribs and Barns, are all in good repair—the latter capable of curing about 30 Hogsheads of Tobacco. On the tract is good water power and a mill site and the Location is eligible for either a GRIST or SAW MILL. It is within six miles of Macon and Littleton Depots on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, three miles from Roanoke River and adjoins the lands of John E. Boyd, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell.

At the same time and place will be sold the stock of all kinds: HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS; Crop of Corn, Oats, Tobacco; Plantation Utensils; one new Wheat Thrasher and Horse Power and Fan Mill.

The purchaser will have liberty to seed a crop of Wheat and full possession will be given on the 1st January.

Should it be found desirable, the tract will be divided to suit purchasers.

The Overseer, Mr. T. S. Leonard, is on the land at all times and will go over it with any one who may wish to purchase.

Terms for the Land.—One third cash, the balance in two equal payments at one and two years, with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with approved personal security required and title retained until final payment.

For Personal Property.—Cash for all sums of $20 and under—over that amount, six months credit with interest. Bonds with good security will be required before the removal of the property.

Should the day prove inclement, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

H. J. STONE, Executor
of Robert L. Jones, dec'd.
August 4, 1856. 1144—w3m.

For the Standard.

Buchanan, Breckinridge, and Bragg.

Unfurl our banner to the breeze,
To droop or falter never more,
From Maine's far boundaries, to the seas
That lave the Californian shore.
Our rising host stand forth in might,
Armed with the power which freemen wield,
And with unshaken lines unite,
And form along the battle-field.

In serried phalanx, dense and deep,
Resolved, and firm, and undismayed,
As ocean waves resistless sweep,
They march with Truth's bright shield and blade.
One voice is heard their ranks among,
One hope lights up each eager eye,
As borne from State to State along,
They shout BUCHANAN!—VICTORY!

The midnight clan look on in fear,
With pale despair in every eye,
And vainly hope to quench the blaze
Of triumph, kindling through the sky.
In vain they hoist their sooty flag;
In vain with triple oaths they swear;
BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE, and BRAGG—
The Democratic flag IS THERE!

Soon o'er the field of conflict won,
Above the foe's eternal grave,
In victory's bright and cloudless sun
Our star-gem'd gonfalon shall wave;
And MAN from every distant clime,
From every shore and every sea,
Shall *claim* beneath its folds sublime,
The glorious birthright of the free.

DEMOCRACY! what joy shall pour
Its swelling anthem on the wind,
When at the K. N. shrine no more
Shall basely bend the human mind;
When oaths, and tests, dark-lanterns all,
Shall pass as long forgotten things,
And radiant o'er the land shall fall
The day that *Truth* and *Freedom* brings.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—BEAUFORT COUNTY.—Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1856.—Jesse R. Wilkinson *et al*, vs. Susan Jennings.—Petition for partition of land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Susan Jennings, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her. On motion, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard once a week for six weeks, notifying the said Susan Jennings to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Washington, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the matter will be heard *ex parte* and decree taken *pro confesso* as to her.

Witness, Benjamin Runyon, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D., 1856.

B. RUNYON, C. & M. E.

July 23, 1856. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 1144—w6w.

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate in Raleigh.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity for the County of Wake, at its last Term, I shall proceed, on Monday the 25th day of August next, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, to sell the House and lot formerly belonging to William D. Cooke, and lately occupied by the Rev. A. McDowell. The lot contains upwards of an acre of ground; adjoins the lands of Thos. P. Devereux, Esq., and others, and is situated in a delightful part of the City. The improvements are sufficiently good, consisting in part of a commodious Dwelling with a basement story, and all convenient outhouses to make it a most desirable family residence. Persons wishing to examine the property will please call on the undersigned previous to the day of sale.

Terms made known at the sale.

W. W. VASS, Commissioner.

Raleigh, July 23, 1856. 71—swtd.

Charleston Medical Journal and Review.

C. HAPPOLDT, M. D., EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THIS JOURNAL IS ISSUED ON THE FIRST OF every alternate month. Each number comprises one hundred and forty-four octavo pages, and contains a *Steel Engraved Portrait* of a distinguished Medical man.

The volume begins with the January, and is completed with the November issue. It will thus contain six Portraits, and eight hundred and sixty-four pages of reading matter.

TERMS:

$4,00 per annum, *in advance*, which entitles the subscriber to receive his numbers FREE OF POSTAGE. $5,00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. Subscription to begin with the January or July numbers.

Specimen numbers sent on application.

Persons wishing to subscribe should address us by letter, enclosing $4, which will be at our risk if the letter is registered.

C. HAPPOLDT, M. D.,
Charleston, S. C.

July 3, 1856. 65—sw2t.

GLENN'S VERBENA AND MUSK WATERS. The most popular and refreshing Toilet articles for warm weather. Also Bay Rum, Cologne Extracts, Hair washes, Soaps, Pomatums Brushes, Combs, &c., &c., in great variety at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.—THE SUBSCRIBER has determined to open a school in the village of Williamsborough for the purpose of *Christian Education*. The first session will begin (D. V.) on Tuesday, the fifteenth of July. The situation is proverbially healthy and the community moral and intelligent. All students will be under the supervision of the Rector of the Parish, both in and out of the school room. The subscriber will endeavor to perform faithfully the duties he has assumed. Board can be obtained in the village for $10 per month, including lights, fuel, washing, &c. Tuition from $10 to $20, according to the studies pursued. All that are unable to pay will be taken gratis. Any inquiries addressed to the Rev. Richard Hines, Williamsboro', will be speedily answered.

RICHARD HINES.

Reference, Rt. Rev. The Bishop of the Diocese.

June 20, 1856. 62—w&sw1m.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE, HAVING been recently purchased by the subscriber, will be opened on the 1st of June for the reception of visitors. The whole establishment has been thoroughly refitted, and no pains or expense will be spared in making all the arrangements, (which will come under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor,) such as must conduce to the convenience and comfort of visitors. With a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to it, it is confidently hoped that this resort may soon deserve the title, which it has long enjoyed, of

"THE SARATOGA OF THE SOUTH."

The table and the bar will receive at all times especial attention, and they will be regularly supplied with the best that can be obtained.

Shocco Springs is situated twelve miles South of the Warrenton Depot, where large and comfortable omnibuses will be ready on the arrival of each train of cars, to convey passengers to the Springs, thereby giving them the benefit of a daily mail.

SOL. D. SESSUMS,
Proprietor.

July 1, 1856. 65—sw6tpd.

KING'S MOUNTAIN

PREPARATORY MILITARY SCHOOL,

Yorkville, S. C.

FACULTY:

PRINCIPALS. { M. JENKINS, (Senior in Organization, Regulation and Discipline.) *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*
A. COWARD, (Senior in Business matters.) *Professor of Belles Lettres and French.* }

C. A. SEABROOK, *Professor of Ancient Languages and Assistant in English Branches.*
D. H. THOMASSON, M. D., *Surgeon.*
B. P. POYD, *Bursar.*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will be opened in the new Garrison Buildings on the 1st of September.

Terms of Second Session.—For School Expenses, *i. e.*, Tuition, Books, &c., Board, Lights, Fuel and Washing, $80*—payable $40 on entrance, and $40 on 1st November.

No one under 12 or over 18 years of age will be received.

The services of a Physician having been engaged, there will be no extra charge for medical attendance.

Until the 15th of August letters will be directed to Charleston, S. C.

*At the rate of $200 per annum.

July 15, 1856. 1133—w3w.

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS NEW HOTEL IS NOW OPENED FOR THE reception of regular and transient Boarders and the travelling public. Every needed arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of those who may stop with me. My rooms are large, well ventilated and better furnished than any Hotel in North Carolina. It is my intention to make this a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

My Stables are large and well supplied with provender, and I am prepared at a moment's notice to supply my customers with Horses and conveyances to any part of the surrounding country. C. S. BROWN, Proprietor.

June 18, 1856. 1129—w3m.

The Stage Office for the Tri-weekly Line of Coaches to Salisbury and Asheville, is kept at the Walton House.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

THIS UNPARALLELED PREPARATION IS RECEIVING more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in removing pain, than any other medicine ever offered to the public. And these testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence and every rank of life—Physicians of the first respectability, and perfectly conversant with the nature of diseases and remedies, have recommended this as one of the most effectual in their line of preparations for the extinction of pain. The Pain Killer is used internally and externally, according to the nature of the complaint. It has been found to be an excellent remedy for sudden colds, coughs, &c., fever and ague, asthma and phthysic, pain in the head, kidney complaints, bruises and sores, severe burns, canker, boils and ringworms, weak stomach and general debility, painter's colic, broken breast, &c., bowel complaint and dysintery, cholera, liver complaint and dyspepsia, toothache, &c., &c.

TISBURY, Martha's Vineyard.

This may certify that I have used Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of Cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

JAMES C. BOOMER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Veg. Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, particularly for children, and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

When given to children, I have always combined it with the syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a tea-spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts.

A. HUNTING, M. D.

This certifies that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine.

A. BRONSON,
Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church in Fall River.

Mr. Perry Davis—SIR: I have used in my family your medicine, called Pain Killer, for many purposes, and have found it a very useful and valuable article. I therefore very cheerfully recommend it to the public regards.

Yours, very truly,
HENRY CLARK,
Pastor of the Baptist Church in West Randolph.

CALCUTTA, November 4th, 1853.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—I find it necessary to address you again, as my most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. The call for your valuable medicine is increasing so rapidly that I fear I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My particular object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch another lot as ordered in my letter of June last. I hope I will not be entirely out before your last despatch reaches me, of which, however, I have not yet heard from you.

J. L. CARRAU.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son: Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of the Dysintery and Cholera Morbus within a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, promoted by the feeling of a common humanity, I most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe, and as far as my observation goes, an effectual remedy.

Yours, very respectfully,
EDWARD K. FULLER,
Pastor of the 1st Bap. Church, Somerset, Mass.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of dealers in this city, we think no proprietory medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties, as a speedy cure for pain, cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident, or sudden attack of dysintery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, and even Asiatic cholera, yields to its magic power, as we see by reports from those sections in the southwest where the disease has been particularly virulent the past summer.

Montreal Transcript.

Sold by P. F. Pescud, Raleigh; Thos. J. Patrick, Greensborough; Lucas & Moore, Goldsborough; Geo. R. French, Wilmington and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers every where.

March 17, 1856. 34—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY.—In Equity.—Caswell Lea, Henry B. Davis, James Sloan, Mark J. Parrott, and Mary Pickens against Reuben McKenzie, Thomas B. McElwee, George W. McKenzie, Rob't S. Baldwin, Stephen Taylor, John M. Lillard, David E. Gillespie, William W. Lillard, John R. Neal, John Eldridge, and Matthew Buckhanan.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Reuben McKenzie, Thomas B. McElwee, George W. McKenzie, Robert S. Baldwin, Stephen Taylor, John M. Lillard, David E. Gillaspie, William W. Lillard, John R. Neal, and John Eldridge are non-residents of this State, but reside in the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the weekly North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said absent defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill in Equity, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the same set for hearing accordingly.

Witness, George Bower, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 27th June, 1856.

GEORGE BOWER, C. M. C.

July 4, 1856. 1132—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—NASH County.—Court of Equity, Spring term, 1856.—Henderson Hocutt vs. Elizabeth Tisdale and others.—Original Bill.

In this case it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that John C. Bailey and Joel Tisdale, two of the defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina Standard, notifying the said John C. Bailey and Joel Tisdale to appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity, at the court to be held for the county of Nash, at the court-house in Nashville, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill, or judgment will be entered up against them *pro confesso*, and the cause set for hearing.

Witness: B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said court, at office in Nashville, 3d Monday of March, 1856.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

July 18, 1856. 1134—w6w.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER having removed a few miles from the neighborhood, offers for sale one valuable tract of land containing between five and six hundred acres; only sixty acres cleared, the balance is in original growth and well timbered, lies on Middle Creek in Wake county, and 14 miles south of Raleigh. There is no dwelling house on the land, but there are other buildings, fine water, and a beautiful site for a residence immediately on the stage road leading from Raleigh to Fayetteville. This healthy location with the fertile soil attached to it, together with its being a good stand for business, renders it a desirable situation. A bargain may be had if early application be made. A credit of two or three years will be given if desired. I would also sell on accommodating terms two or three other valuable tracts near the same neighborhood.

Address the subscriber at Raleigh, N. C.

N. MYATT.

July 21, 1856. 70—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of moving to Arkansas now offers his two separate tracts of land for sale, viz: the home tract, containing two hundred and fifty acres, it being in the County of Granville on the waters of Ledge of Rock Creek, adjoining the lands of J. J. Clark, Solomon Perry and others, four miles north of Fish Dam Bridge, directly on the road leading from Oxford to Chapel Hill, with a good dwelling house and all necessary outhouses. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, with firstrate water in the yard, and a never failing well in the horse lot.

The other tract containing two hundred and thirty-four acres on the waters of Cedar Creek, near Neuse River, and adjoining the lands of Aaron Shearon and others. This land is well timbered, with about one hundred acres cleared. It is a firstrate tract of land well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn and wheat. Any person or persons wishing to buy, would do well to come and look for themselves.

THOMAS R MOORE.

July 11, 1856. 67—swt01.

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON Neuse River, in the county of Wake, will be offered for sale, POSITIVELY, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 16th October next.

The property contains all necessary buildings and fixtures for Paper, Grist, and Saw Mill, and has unbounded command of water.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will of course wish to see the property, which will be shown by a person residing on the premises.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. Undoubted title will be made to the purchasers.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
For self and others.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtd.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD OF Directors, not being provided with the necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendant to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.

Raleigh, June 30, 1856. 65—sw8m.

☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.

H. C. STROUD & CO.

Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.

$310,000 *worth of Farms and Building Lots.*

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA (CULPEPER Co.,) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each*; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.*

June 30, 1856. 63—swtd.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

GREENSBORO,' N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace every thing necessary to a substantial and ornamental education. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country, in every thing necessary to a complete education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

July 2, 1856. 64—sw2m.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Allegany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,		$10 00
" " " " "	" Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " "	" Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Ag't S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

FRONT STREET HOUSE.

THIS PLEASANTLY LOCATED RESORT FOR Summer is now open for the reception and accommodation of Visitors under the superintendence of Jos. S. Pender, well and favorably known as the late proprietor of the "Edgecombe House," Tarboro', N. C., and W. C. King.

DIMENSIONS OF THE BUILDING.—The main building is 113 feet in length and three stories high with two piazzas in front.

ROOMS.—Our rooms are well ventilated and open upon piazzas one hundred and forty-five feet in length in full prospect of the prominent points on the Harbor.

SPENDID VIEW.—There is a promenade on top of the main building one hundred and thirteen feet in length, presenting a magnificent view of the Ocean and affording a most delightful walk during the shades of evening for those desirous of taking exercise.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GENTLEMEN.—A large saloon has been fitted up on the first floor immediately facing the Harbor, where newspapers and other sources of enjoyment will be always found.

DINING APARTMENT.—Our room for this purpose is sufficiently spacious to comfortably seat one hundred and fifty persons, and the tables therein will be provided with every luxury that our waters afford and no expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage.

ICE.—Our boarders will be supplied with that refreshing luxury during the entire season.

SERVANTS.—Obliging servants will always be in readiness to attend to the wants of our Guests.

STABLES.—Attached to the premises are stables for horses amply provided with provender and attentive hostlers.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.—Two fine boats with skillful and careful boatmen will always be in readiness at moderate prices for sailing about the Harbor during the day and rowing at night.

BATHING.—Particular attention has been paid to our Bathing Houses and the invigorating sea bath can be taken within a short distance of the Hotel.

The rates of board will be moderate, viz:

Board per month,	$20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 50
Single Meal,	50

OURSELVES.—We pledge the most unremitting exertions for the comfort of our guests. No effort will be spared to make their stay pleasant and agreeable. We invite those visiting this desirable Summer Resort to give us a call.

J. S. PENDER,
W. C. KING,

Beaufort, June 27, 1856. 66—sw2m.

SUFFOLK PIGS.

FOR SALE, THREE PAIR OF SUFFOLK PIGS; also a Suffolk Boar, (10 months old,) all full blood, on terms less than they can be purchased at the North. As this stock is unsurpassed in fattening qualities, all who desire to improve the native stock, and have good pork, would do well to purchase. Address

WILSON W. WHITAKER.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—sw6tpd.

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERTAIN remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALITY, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CARolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D., WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D., RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$3 00
" five "	13 00
" ten "	25 00
" fifteen "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariable cash prices*:

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 " "	7 50
With an extra copy for the person sending the money.	
For 8 copies,	10 00

and a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.

May 24, 1856. 50—1t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending July 1, 1856:

Adams, James H		James, Seth K	
Adams, Seth		Jones, Wm (man of color)	
Adams, A D		Jones, Robard	
Anderson, Crecy		Jones, Col E W	
Ayers, Mrs C A			
Allen, Jas P		Kloss, William	
Andrews, A N		Kirkland, Pass Mid	
Barnes, Dr G D		Knotts, Mary C	
Branton, Mrs Ellen A			
Bowers, Jno R		Lassiter, John	2
Borns, R		Lassiter & Johnson	
Burt, Mary		Lane, Joseph J	
Berry, William		Lane, W W	
Boyden, Nathaniel			
Browning, S R		Moore, Will A	3
Brantly, Dr		McMahon, M	2
Bronwell, Jas G		Moore, James	
Bingarman, A J		Mathews, Israel	
Brown, W G		Moring, Henry	
		Mendenhall, Geo C	
Clopton, Dr James A	2	Mitchell, Eli	
Carper, Geo W	2	Mathews, Mrs Susan A	
Cannaday, W, or Duncan		Mysler, Mr Henry	
Cooke, James		Mills, Hannah Emily	
Carlton, Nathan		Mills, Miss Emily	
Chase, C T			
Conner, C T		Neely, G W	
Chadwick, S W		Nowell, Miss L A F	
		Nicholas, Henry W	
Denton, Atlas			
Denton, Nick		Pettiford, Henry	
Durham, Haywood		Pettiford, Wm H	
Day, Reuben		Palmer, Mrs	
Doonan, Frank		Perry, F H	
		Phisick, Joseph	
Fry, R M		Powell, Miss Becca	
Fort, Miss Selina		Phillips, Saml F	
Frensly, J L		Potter, G	
Fowler, Miss Mary Jane			
Ferrell, J T		Reston, Wm Cashier	
		Rogers, Wm	
Gibbs, A N		Ridout, Frederick	
Goch, Duncan		Reavis, J H	
Glars, Joseph		Rodgers, S L	
Graham, Edward		Read, Wm (freeman)	
Gordan, Miss Martha		Richardson, A C	
Green, George		Rutherford, John	
Gulley, W H			
		Stallings, J W	2
Hopper, J L	2	Stallings, W S	
Howell, B N		Smith, R W	
Hood, John C		Smith, Clora	
Herring, D		Simms, Benjamin	
Hendrick, S		Scott, Zachariah	
Haily, Thomas L		Snaton, Wm	
Holloway, John		Sorrell, Caroline	
Howard, Mrs Margaret		Solomans, A L M	
Hill, Andrew G	2	Shaw, Jno D	
Herring, Henry H		Smith, David	
Henderson, James			
Hayes, John		Taylor, Alsey J	
Holland, Alsey B		Terrell, Andrew	
High, Mr Francis			
Hinton, Mrs Mary		Underwood, Rufus	
Harwall, A M		Utley, William	
Heath, R R			
Halliburton, Robt		Williams, Marthia	
Huske, Mrs John		Williams, Duncan	
Hayes, Jackson		Williams, James Q	3
		Warren, Elizabeth	
Johnston, Mrs Rich'd W M	2	Whitsell, Miss B J	
Johnson, William	2	Wellons, Mrs Harriet J	
Johnson, N		Wyatt, N	
Johnson, W M		Wilson, James	
Jordan, J Parker	2	Wilson, Edmond H	
Jones, Eliza H		Wilkins, William R	
Jones, Miss Penny		Williams, Thos. O.	63

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WILLIAM WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, July 8, 1856. 66—w4w.

TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE!

READ! READ!! READ!!!

20,000 Agents wanted to sell in every town in the U. States,

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Late Minister to England, and formerly Minister to Russia, Senator and Representative in Congress, and Secretary of State,

INCLUDING THE MOST IMPORTANT OF HIS STATE PAPERS.

By R. G. HORTON, Esq., Literary Editor of the N. Y. Day Book.

THE ABOVE BOOK HAS BEEN WRITTEN BY A gentlemen well qualified by his literary attainments, and his long connection with the Democratic press. He was furnished personally by the distinguished subject of the memoir with many of the dates and facts of his early life, and from authorized friends of Mr. Buchanan has been supplied with material inaccessible to other parties. The proof-sheets have been submitted to authorized parties. It can therefore be called without reserve

AN AUTHENTIC AND AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY.

The book makes a handsome 12mo volume of 430 pages, neatly bound in cloth, and is embellished with an accurate Portrait on Steel. Price, $1. For further particulars, apply to DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,

119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

☞ Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

July 21, 1856. 70—2t.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.

Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKwith & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

BECKWITH & CLAYTON.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 68—swtf.

QUENT. BUSBEE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

☞ Register copy.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his residence and tract of land near Louisburg, Franklin county. The residence, not more than ¼ of a mile from the Court House, is located on a beautiful eminence, commanding a fine view of the town on one side, and of the plantation on the other. The tract contains about 460 acres, 240 of which is river bottom, which has been dyked and thoroughly drained, over 1000 yards of underdraining having been recently laid. There is a meadow of some twenty acres, from which may be cut annually a large quantity of hay. A plenty of timber to keep up the farm, also an orchard of young fruit trees, consisting of apples, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, cherries, &c.

Louisburg is improving rapidly, has a good male and female school, and now in course of erection a large female college, not more than a ½ mile from the premises.

The whole of the above tract will be sold, or if it will suit the purchaser, 100 acres adjoining the corporate limits of town.

Terms made to suit purchasers.

A. G. JONES.

Louisburg, July 5th, 1856. 65—sw2m.

☞ **Attention! Everybody.**

THOSE INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by note or cash, by the 1st day of September, as we have determined to make a change in our business on that day. We hope our friends will not fail to come in by that time.

BOOKER & COLE.

Raleigh, July 16, 1856. 57—td.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT CONTINUES OPEN FOR the reception of the travelling public. Its character as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL; its admirable location, as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments, in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, are too well known to admit of further commendation. The proprietor has added and is still adding to its comfort and conveniences, and hopes to merit, and continue to receive, the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton, Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use, and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go. J. M. H.

July 4, 1856. 66—sw3m.

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE.

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)

West Side Railroad,

Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber,

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.

March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the C of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS,

October 23, 1854. 66—tf

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING THE Reminiscences of an Old Citizen, Richmond, Va.—Published by Geo. M. West, under the Exchange Hotel.

A more delightful little volume than this we have not read for many moons. No one who peruses it with a knowledge of localities, can fail to render his thanks to the author for the gratification afforded by such lively annals; while the distant reader will find much to interest him in the account, incidentally given, of such stirring events as the burning of the Theatre, and the pleasant social portraitures of half a century ago. The style is uncommonly spirited, though unambitious, and even conversational, and evinces a wide and various reading, joined to a natural humor and bonhommie.

We suppose we have no right to mention the name of the author, who has so modestly kept himself from the public, while narrating these agreeable reminiscences; but we believe it is generally known to whom we are indebted for them; and the service will long be kept in honorable remembrance of Richmond. We only can hope that the favorable reception the humble duodecimo has met with will induce him to chronicle other incidents, connected with the history of our city, which are retained by his vigorous and lucid memory. We gladly hail him as our local Froissart and recognize him as fairly entitled to the honors of literary knighthood. Price $1,

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Espiscopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to let it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Trustee.

Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

NOTICE.—ON THE 16TH OF AUGUST NEXT, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the premises of R. K. S. Jones, at the Old Mill Stand, 11 miles South West of Raleigh, near the road leading to Holly Springs, upwards of 400,000 feet of pine LUMBER, embracing rough-edge inch-board-flooring, weather-boarding, and in short, all kinds of Lumber.

☞ The terms of the sale will be four months' credit with interest from date, purchasers giving bonds and approved security; or a deduction of the interest in case of Cash paid.

G. W. ATKINSON.

July 28, 1856. 72—2t.

Turnip Seed.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH, RED TOP, LARGE GLOBE, English Norfolk, and Ruta Baga, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

Raleigh, July 28, 1856. 72—

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.